



County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of the

County Borough of Southampton

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1934,

BY

L. C. MAURICE-WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough and
Port of Southampton,*

Medical Superintendent of the Municipal Hospitals.



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County Borough and Port of Southampton.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour and pleasure to present to you my fourth Annual Report for the year 1934 on the public health and medical services in the County Borough, also my Annual Report as Medical Officer to the Port Sanitary Authority. Both Reports are in accordance with the statutory duty imposed upon the Medical Officer of Health outlined in the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926.

In this introduction will be found a general review of matters affecting the public health and medical services of the Borough and Port, which has been written in order to give you in as concise a manner as possible the points of principal interest concerning the department that took place during the year, but, in order to go more fully into the work carried out, and the statistics relating thereto of the various branches of the service, it will be necessary to refer to the appropriate section in the body of the Report.

Concerning the vital statistics for the year 1934, the total births numbered 2,769, giving a birth rate per thousand of the population of 15.70. This shows a further decrease on the year 1933, when the birth rate was 16.12, and is well below the average of 17.9 for the last ten years. As I pointed out in my Report for 1933, this falling birth rate throughout the country is becoming a matter of serious national importance, especially as the fall is chiefly noticeable in families who can best afford to provide the necessary means of rearing children under good social conditions. The Bitterne and Pear Tree Ward again had the highest birth rate, the figure being 20.5, as compared with 24 in 1933. Banister Ward was still the lowest on the list with a birth rate of 6.8, as compared with 8.4 in 1933.

The question of establishing a Municipal Birth Control Clinic has been considered. If such a Clinic materialises in the near future, the policy adopted must be one of giving advice strictly

on medical grounds where a further pregnancy would, in the opinion of the medical officer, be detrimental to the health of the mother, or where there is some definite physical condition, such as mental deficiency, syphilis, or one of the other diseases likely to be transmitted to the child. I am of the opinion that a birth control Clinic not conducted on these lines, and where advice is given for economic or social reasons, is likely to be grossly abused by people who are anxious to curtail their families purely from a selfish point of view.

Regarding the number of deaths during the year, these totalled 2,114 residents of the Borough. This figure gives a death rate per thousand of the population of 11.98, and shows a slight improvement on the rate for 1933, which was 12.04. This decrease is due in the main to the fact that influenza and pneumonia were less prevalent during the year. In 1933 there were 50 deaths registered from influenza, whereas in 1934 the number fell to 14; and the mildness of the weather accounted for fewer deaths from bronchitis of the aged population.

The registered deaths from cancer numbered 284, being exactly the same figure as for the previous year.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, also a slight increase in the deaths from organic heart disease.

The infantile mortality rate showed a further decrease. The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 146, giving a rate per thousand births of 52.7, as compared with 57.8 for the year 1933. The infantile mortality rate in Southampton is still below the rate of 59 for the whole of England and Wales, and when it is remembered that the average rate for the five-year period, 1897—1901, was 159, this in itself clearly demonstrates the benefit that has been derived by the institution of a Public Medical Service. Efforts to further reduce the rate will be continued with the hope of having a rate in the neighbourhood of 35 per thousand before the end of the present decade.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have discussed the question of establishing a Home for premature and marasmic babies, and have in mind the existing Maternity Home at East Park Terrace, which will, on the completion of the New Maternity Unit at the Borough Hospital, be available for this purpose.

The illegitimate infantile mortality rate has always been in excess of the legitimate, and it is for such babies, who are sometimes badly neglected, that such a Home would be of inestimable value.

The Town Ward, being one of the most congested areas, continued to have the highest infantile mortality rate. This year it is rather surprising to find that Woolston, which last year had a death rate of 111.1 per thousand, is down to 33.1, being the lowest rate but one of any Ward in the town. The natural inclination was to blame the economic conditions, following long periods of unemployment, for this exceptional figure in the Woolston district, but as unemployment is still nearly as prevalent, this factor in itself does not appear to have influenced the rate for the present year, although too much attention must not be paid to the statistics for one small area of the town where a few additional deaths occurring in any one year will show an enormous increase in the rate.

The maternal mortality rate showed no improvement. The deaths from puerperal sepsis and other maternal causes were higher than the year 1933, but it is hoped that, with the erection of our new Maternity Unit, and perhaps a Municipal Service of Midwives, that these further facilities in the Maternity Service will result in some improvement by a reduction in the number of maternal deaths. The high maternal mortality rate is one of the most disappointing sides of Preventive Medicine, and is the only black spot in the progress of Public Health.

Towards the end of 1934 Diphtheria was prevalent in the Borough. Three hundred and five cases were notified during the last quarter, as compared with a total of 436 for the first three quarters of the year. However, the case mortality for the last quarter was exceptionally low, being only .98%, as compared with 4.94% for the first quarter, and for the year as a whole of 2.83%. The epidemic was not limited to any particular part of the town, but was fairly evenly distributed throughout. The Borough has for many years been exceptionally free from Diphtheria, and therefore, as one would expect, a susceptible population exists. It was hoped that when the Council introduced Diphtheria immunisation that the public would quickly respond, but it was only when the disease became widespread that the public began to appreciate the advantage of having their children immunised. Unfortunately, active immunisation is of very little use in checking an actual epidemic, owing to the fact that it takes some months before complete immunity is brought about, and it is far better that this should be secured during the time that the Diphtheria is quiescent.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service has continued to do excellent work during the year. The Welfare Centres were

well attended, and it will be necessary at an early date to consider the question of establishing more Centres to cater for certain of the outlying districts.

The Insurance Scheme, which came into operation in 1927, continues to provide the medical service for a woman during her confinement, should an emergency necessitating the assistance of a doctor be found necessary. An income limit of £200 gives those who are unable to afford a doctor's fee an assurance by the payment of a small sum, that the Local Authority will be responsible for this fee should his attendance be found necessary. The Council also paid the midwives' fees in 25 necessitous cases where there was no maternity benefit available.

Home Helps were provided by the Council in approved cases to assist in looking after the home, the children, and cooking the meals during the period of confinement, thus relieving the mother of this anxiety.

There were fewer cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The midwives were asked to use as a prophylactic, proflavine in castor oil, and there appears to have been an improvement since its introduction.

The amount of free liquid milk granted was the same as in the previous year. The Committee insist that only pasteurised milk shall be supplied under the scheme.

MORTUARY.

The Committee decided to erect a new Mortuary near the Disinfecting Station, on the Western Esplanade. This will consist of a Mortuary, Post-mortem Room, with Surgeons' Lavatory attached, Sanctuary, Viewing Room, Refrigerating Compressor Room and Store.

The Mortuary is to have top and wall lighting, and is to be fitted with a Refrigerating Plant for 12 bodies, in two compartments and tiers of three, the temperature being maintained at 34° and 20° F. respectively.

The Sanctuary will be suitably furnished, and separated from the Viewing Room by a plate-glass window. A glass-fronted cabinet will be placed in the Viewing Room for the identification of clothing.

The Post-mortem Room will measure 23 feet by 20 feet lighted by day from the roof and by windows. The room will contain two pedestal post-mortem tables, marble benches on two walls, and two suitable sinks.

Hot and cold water will be supplied to the post-mortem tables and sinks, and ventilation will be improved by an electric fan placed in a high position on an external wall.

The Post-mortem and Viewing Rooms will be heated by electric fires, and hot water will be supplied by an electric heater.

Artificial lighting will be by electricity, with suitable lamps in the Post-mortem Room.

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICE.

The department continued its work in a satisfactory manner during the year. The attendances showed a marked increase at both male and female Clinics. This does not indicate that there was an increased incidence of the disease, but that, as better facilities are available, the patients have been taking advantage of the means for treatment, and thus the chances of quick recovery are much improved. There is good co-operation between the Clinic and private practitioners, illustrated by the fact that 38% of the new cases attending were referred by private doctors.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE.

There has been marked improvement in the work of this department during the year. Greater attention has been paid to the examination of contacts, which is one of the most important aspects of a Tuberculosis Officer's work. Seven hundred and eighty-one contacts were examined, as compared with 41 in 1933, and in 117 of these there was evidence of a tubercular infection. Cases living in close proximity to infectious cases are naturally more liable to infection, but if these cases are diagnosed in the earliest stages, the chances of recovery are very much greater. It has to be kept in mind that the main purpose of a Tuberculosis Dispensary is to serve as a diagnostic centre, where the Tuberculosis Officer is available to the medical practitioners of the area for expert advice as to diagnosis, and to advise on the lines of treatment indicated by the clinical condition.

It is true that during recent years Tuberculosis Dispensaries have also been more used for the purpose of treatment. Especially is this so since the introduction of collapse therapy, sanocrysin, and other forms of treatment, which necessitate experienced clinicians in this particular speciality.

There is an evident indication that the Dispensaries at East Park Terrace and Sydney House are being used more and more by the local doctors to help in confirmation of diagnosis. When early cases are discovered, they are treated in sanatoria while

the chance of recovery is still possible. By sanatorium treatment the patients' resistance is increased by good food and an open-air life, and they are taught a strict régime, so that on discharge they are able to continue on the lines taught in the sanatorium, and are thus given the maximum chance of a complete cure.

It will be noted that during the year that there was an increase in the number of children notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis Officer holds the view that many of these cases showing signs of Hilar Tuberculosis will, unless checked in the earliest stages, develop into a pulmonary infection in later life. For this reason so many more children diagnosed as suffering from Hilar Tuberculosis were notified and admitted to sanatorium schools for treatment.

The number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year showed an increase from 4,905 to 10,369. The pathological work in connection with Tuberculosis increased from 397 sputum examinations to 854, and, in addition, a special cultural media, known as the Lowenstein-Janson culture, was utilised as an aid to diagnosis in 55 cases.

PROPOSED TUBERCULOSIS PAVILION.

Concerning further sanatorium accommodation, the Committee have decided to extend by the building of a Pavilion to accommodate 36 cases. The site for this Pavilion is on high ground at the north side of the Isolation Hospital.

The Pavilion is to be of the bungalow type, and will accommodate 18 male patients and 18 female patients, 12 in single-bed wards, 12 in two-bed wards, and 12 in six-bed wards; the last-named being intended for patients well enough to be up and about during the daytime, and for whose use a combined dining and day room is provided, one for each sex. A central combined duty room and ward kitchen serves both wings.

Attached to the Pavilion is an Operating Room, X-ray Room, combined Dental and Consulting Room, and various service rooms for their efficient working. There are also two sanitary wings, each containing four wash basins, three w.c.s and bath, service room, housemaid's closet, and dirty linen receptacle.

The whole of the wards front on to verandahs, to which all but four single-bed wards flanking the Duty Room can be opened to their full width by means of folding glazed doors. The wards are separated from the service corridors at their rear by means of screen walls to the height of the door, leaving an open space

above, which provides light for the back of the wards. The external walls of the corridors will be provided with windows of the balanced type, and, in addition, a continuous roof window will give adequate light to the patients lying in bed.

The floors of the wards are level with that of the verandah, and wards will have access to direct sunlight at all seasons of the year, be efficiently ventilated, and free from draughts when closed.

The building will be centrally heated from the basement by means of ceiling heating panels, and hot water will be supplied to all lavatory basins and sinks.

Artificial lighting will be by electricity.

BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

During the year under review, the Borough Hospital entered upon its fifth year since appropriation under the 1929 Local Government Act as a General Hospital from a poor law infirmary. The present time is therefore opportune to review in retrospect whether or not the Hospital has progressed and developed along the lines adumbrated by the promoters of this statute. Undoubtedly, from the purely legal standpoint, all the necessary formalities have been fulfilled in conformity with the Act, but these statutory obligations, although complete, may fall short of what was intended as a general policy in the development of these appropriated institutions. One sees throughout the country such institutions still identical in their administration and working to what they were as poor law infirmaries, except perhaps that they have changed their designation, and are now administered by the Public Health Committee in place of the old Board of Guardians.

It is therefore necessary to enquire how our own Institution has progressed from what it was five years ago. In considering this question, it is first necessary to appreciate and realise what is our ultimate aim with regard to our Borough Hospital. The 1929 Act intended that the Hospitals appropriated should be removed completely from the purview of the Poor Law, and the patients admitted, whatever their financial state, under the Public Health Acts.

In the undertaking that was given, the Council agreed to the following:—"In the Administrative Scheme for the County Borough of Southampton, the Borough Council to appropriate the Parish Infirmary at Chilworth Road, Shirley Warren, for the purpose of a General Hospital and for the reception of sick under the Public Health Acts."

A declaration was made in the Scheme that all assistance to necessitous persons should be provided exclusively by virtue of the appropriate Special Act or Acts, and not by way of poor relief, namely :—

- (1) The provision for the use of inhabitants of the County Borough, of Hospitals for the reception of persons suffering from notifiable infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis).
- (2) The provision of Hospital treatment of pregnant women.
- (3) The provision of sanatoria and Hospitals for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

The appropriation of Shirley Warren Infirmary under the Public Health Acts was approved by the Minister of Health, the only restriction being that the premises should not be used for the reception and treatment of infectious diseases within the meaning of Section 95 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907.

It can thus be seen that these rate-aided Hospitals are meant to cater for the area, and be able to deal with all medical, surgical, and midwifery cases in the same way as the Voluntary Hospitals throughout the country have been doing during the past centuries. The Voluntary Hospitals have served and are serving as valuable institutions for the treatment of such conditions, but in many cases, owing to the lack of funds, they are unable to extend and meet the needs of the area they are intended to serve. It is therefore obvious that such services should be supplemented by similar institutions maintained by the ratepayers. It is totally wrong for such an essential service as the Voluntary Hospitals to be partly dependent on flag days and similar means of obtaining money for their support. As the Voluntary Hospitals have had hundreds of years of experience in administration and working, it is well that the appropriated Hospitals should model themselves in their development on the best features of these older institutions.

The first essential for efficiency was the question of medical staff. The Health Committee, at the earliest opportunity following appropriation, considered this question, and appointed a visiting staff of two Visiting Surgeons, a Visiting Physician, and a Radiologist. Later the Tuberculosis Officer and the Venereal Diseases Officer were placed on the staff for the purpose of looking after the patients suffering from these conditions, and more recently an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, and an Ophthalmic Surgeon have been added. It will also be necessary at an early date to consider the appointment of a Visiting Obstetrician and Gynæcologist, and also a Visiting Anæsthetist.

With regard to the Nursing Staff, the Committee were handicapped in their desire to increase the number of Nurses to the full complement, owing to the limited accommodation in the old Nurses' Home, but this will be remedied during the coming year by the completion of the new extension, which will provide accommodation for a further 40 Nurses. Our Nursing Staff will then be sufficient for the needs of the Hospital until such time as the Committee decide to have an Out-patients' Department, when further Nurses will be required to carry out this work. It has been the practice to have one Sister in charge of two wards, but this will be corrected at an early date by the appointment of a Sister for each ward, and also separate Sisters appointed for the Theatre and X-Ray Departments. The number of operations performed under general anæsthetics for the year 1931 was 304, whereas in 1934 they had increased to 662. The X-Ray work has correspondingly increased, rendering these appointments inevitable.

For the complete year following appropriation, viz., the year 1931, there were 1,921 admissions to the Borough Hospital, whereas in the year 1934 there were 2,387.

During the present year consideration was given to the question of the dietary. In the past the diet, although liberal, lacked variation, and it was therefore decided to revise the full diet, and, after many conferences with the Visiting Medical Staff, a dietary was compiled in accordance with the latest work on food constituents, calorie values and vitamins, so as to give a varied and palatable diet without waste or extravagance. Improvements were also made in the methods of serving, so that the food was made as appetizing as possible.

Regarding the buildings in Southampton, the Council were extremely fortunate in having transferred to them an excellent group of buildings situated as they are on a site with ample room for extension. It emphasizes the foresight displayed by the Board of Guardians in 1901, who, although met with opposition, built a Hospital which compares favourably with the majority of similar institutions throughout the country. Certain improvements have been carried out during the year, and the provision of a cold room and the enlargement of the maids' room and stores.

The Health Committee have also decided to build a separate Maternity Unit adjoining the main Hospital. This Unit is planned to provide a Maternity section, Ante-Natal Clinic, Isolation Block, Reception Block, and an Operating and Labour Block. The Unit is to be erected on the vacant space to the north of the Borough Hospital.

A separate entrance from Coxford Road will be provided to the Ante-Natal Department, which will comprise: Waiting, changing, doctors' rooms, together with small office, lavatories, etc.

Accommodation for 42 patients is provided, the wards being planned to obtain the maximum of sunshine. These consist of four-bedded and six-bedded wards, forming the east and west wings, with four single-bedded wards on the south, and one two-bedded ward on the east side.

Duty rooms, bathrooms, sluices, lavatories, etc., are provided to each wing of this Department. The Nursery is situated on the south side of the building, between the two lying-in wings, one end of this room being equipped with babies' baths, sinks, etc., for use as a babies' bathroom.

A covered verandah will be erected on the south wall of the Nursery, with French windows providing access from the Nurseries.

The Operating and Labour Block is situated in the centre of the building, with a large courtyard on each side isolating it from the rest of the building. It comprises the Pre-Labour Ward, Labour Wards and sluices, and an Operating Suite, complete with Anæsthetic, Sterilising, and Sluice Rooms, with a small dressing room provided for the Surgeons.

A covered-way from the existing Hospital will connect the new Unit to the Reception Block, which consists of visitors' and patients' waiting rooms, receiving room, bathroom, and Sisters' room.

Accommodation for three patients is provided in the Isolation Block, which contains, in addition, separate duty room, bathroom and sluice.

The building is planned and constructed so that the whole of the Lying-in Department can be duplicated on the first floor, when such an extension becomes necessary, and in this connection provision has been made for a bed lift and staircase.

Externally, the walls will be of cavity construction of brickwork in cement, internally of solid brickwork, 9in. and 4½in. thick. The floors of corridors, sluices, bathrooms, etc., and the whole of the Operating Block and Labour Wards are of concrete, paved with terrazo in squares, with dadoes of the same material. The floors of wards and other rooms are to be formed of oak flooring in narrow widths and wax polished. The walls of the Operating Room will be lined with "Vitrolite."

All flat roofs are to be constructed of reinforced concrete, plastered on the underside and covered with under-felt, and asphalt on top. A small hipped roof is to be formed over the Nursery, which will be covered with red roofing tiles.

Metal windows are to be used throughout, with a special type in the Operating Theatre.

All plastered walls will be painted.

The heating mains and hot and cold water and steam services will be extended from the present Boiler House. The existing heating system is a low pressure hot water installation, and the extension will be on the same principle.

Ventilation to the Wards, Nursery, Corridor, etc., will be by natural means, special extractors being provided to other rooms as necessary.

The two interior courtyards will be paved with tarmac, and the paths surrounding the Unit will be of gravel.

When this Unit is erected, it is proposed to appoint a further Resident Medical Officer, who will devote the whole of his time to carrying out this work, and also to appoint a Consulting Obstetrician and Gynæcologist, who will be in clinical charge of the Unit, and will also be available for carrying out Clinics in connection with this work at East Park Terrace and Sydney House.

The next point to consider, as far as the Hospital is concerned, is whether or not we are dealing with the right type of patient. Most of the Poor Law Institutions before appropriation were full of cases which were not true Hospital cases, but those needing care and maintenance which should now be treated in the Public Assistance Infirmaries.

We have endeavoured to transfer as many of these patients as possible to St. Mary's Institution, but, owing to the fact that they have very limited accommodation there, we still have approximately 100 cases who could quite well be treated outside the Hospital proper, where the cost of maintenance would be very much less. This defect will not be remedied until the new block of buildings is built at the West End Institution.

Finally, there is the question of the admission of patients. The method of admission adopted in Southampton is quite contrary to the intention of the Act. We still adhere to the practice of using the Relieving Officers to arrange for admissions, and investigating the financial resources of the patients to ascertain their ability to pay. The information obtained is then

submitted to an Assessment Committee of the Public Assistance Committee, who decide as to the amount that is to be paid for the patients' maintenance in the Hospital. This method is probably more economical from a financial point of view, but it is quite wrong in principle, and, until corrected, the so-called stigma of Poor Law will not be eliminated from the minds of the public. The correct method of admission is either through the Public Health Department, or the Resident Medical Superintendent, and an Almoner appointed, who will ascertain particulars as to the financial resources of the patients, and submit these to a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee appointed specially for this purpose. The collection of the money due for maintenance could then be carried out by the official collectors appointed by the Borough Treasurer's Department or the Health Committee.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The work at the Isolation Hospital continued in a satisfactory manner during the year. During the latter part of 1934 there was a substantial increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria admitted, being an increase of 418 on the previous year. There was also an increase of 65 in the number of Scarlet Fever cases, and altogether 1,616 cases of infectious diseases were admitted. This number necessitated the engagement of private nurses to supplement our own staff. There were no cases of Small Pox during the year.

The agreement that we have with the neighbouring Authorities is working in a satisfactory manner. During the year 119 cases were admitted.

The kitchen equipment at the Isolation Hospital was improved by the installation of four electric cookers in place of the old gas cookers, which had got into a state of disrepair. A cold room was fitted up by Messrs. Hall's, Ltd., of Dartford, which will undoubtedly serve as a great boon in the storage of food stuffs during the hot weather.

HOUSING.

During the year 1934 excellent progress has been made with our work in connection with Slum Clearance under the 1930 Housing Act. Thirteen areas, including three Compulsory Purchase Orders, represented as Clearance Areas in 1933, were the subject of a Local Inquiry by the Minister of Health. Later in the year these areas were all confirmed by the Minister. The houses included in these areas numbered 279, affecting 1,179

persons, and 11 of the areas, including the Houndwell Compulsory Purchase Order, comprising a total of 79 houses, are in the course of demolition, and provision has been made to rehouse the 281 persons affected by these Clearance Orders on the Butt's Road Estate, together with 84 displaced persons from 23 individual houses dealt with under Section 19. These displacements to Butt's Road will complete the Estate, and altogether 592 persons will have been rehoused on this site.

During the coming year the Threefield Lane area, which is a Compulsory Purchase Order already confirmed, will be demolished, and the displaced persons rehoused on the Houndwell and Coxford sites. It is pleasing to note that the tenants who have moved into the Butt's Road houses have, in the majority of cases, definitely improved their mode of living. Most of them take a pride in their homes, and have furnished them as well as their limited means will allow, and, although the distance from the town is a serious handicap to many who are casual workers in the Docks and otherwise, they prefer to continue living under these new conditions in preference to returning to similar dwellings from which they were displaced. It is regrettable, however, that only 39.14% of persons from the areas dealt with have actually moved into these new houses.

As I mentioned in my Report last year, slum clearance has to be done by a method of "decanting." Until central sites are acquired, it is impossible to rehouse the tenants near their work, but now that we have got over the preliminary stages, flats will soon be erected in the centre of the town on the sites of the three Compulsory Purchase Areas.

Under the new Housing Act, which will come into operation in 1935, the question of overcrowding will be dealt with. It will therefore be necessary to acquire further central sites to rehouse the majority of the persons who are at present living under overcrowded conditions. With this in mind, it is proposed to acquire Johnson Street and Craven Street by means of Compulsory Purchase Orders, and the Kingsland area will be considered as a re-development area under the new Act.

In 1934 the Council decided that, prior to occupying the new houses, the household effects of the displaced persons should be subjected to a disinfecting process, and an agreement was entered into with the Associated Fumigators, Limited, to carry out this work by means of the discoid process of fumigation, which consists of papier maché discs soaked in liquid hydrocyanic acid gas. The Council purchased two furniture vans of approximately 400 cubic feet capacity, and these are loaded with the household

effects from the condemned houses, taken to our Disinfecting Station at West Quay, and subjected to fumigation for six hours at a high concentration of 40 ozs. to the 1,000 cubic feet. The bedding and clothing are passed through the steam disinfector. The operations commence early in the day, with the result that the tenants are able to have their furniture returned to them before going into occupation the same evening.

Certain experimental work was done in fumigating some Council houses found to be bug infested ; but I, personally, feel that the danger of the gas being pocketed is too great to allow this practice to be adopted by the Council. Eggs from some of the furniture were taken and sent to the Municipal Laboratory after fumigation, in order to see whether the gas was effective in destroying life, and as no development took place in the eggs, it appears, as far as our present knowledge permits, that fumigation is the only remedy to completely free the furniture from bug infestation.

Next year we propose to deal with another 29 clearance areas, including two Compulsory Purchase Orders. This will practically complete our Five-year Programme.

PORT SANITARY SERVICE.

It is gratifying to again report a satisfactory year by the absence of any major infection on board the vessels entering the Port of Southampton.

The prosperity of the town is so linked up and dependent on the encouragement of shipping, that I am pleased to report that there was no condition of an infectious nature of a severity necessitating the withholding of pratique for any length of time likely to interfere with the normal working of the Port.

Although the world's economic situation is still such that the shipping industry has not regained the position one would desire to see, yet the net tonnage of vessels entering Southampton during the year showed a slight increase on 1933.

Of the 2,572 vessels from foreign ports which entered the Port during the year, 2,509 were boarded and inspected on arrival by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority. In addition to dealing in the appropriate manner with cases of infectious and other sickness on board these vessels, the officers of the Department ascertained defects of a sanitary nature on 57 vessels, following which the necessary verbal or written notices were served, and resulted in the correction of such defects on 54 of

the vessels concerned. The remaining three left the Port before the requisite work could be carried out, but the next British Port of call was informed as to the condition found, and requested to see that these requirements were enforced.

There was a slight increase in the number of coastwise vessels using this Port, and also in the net tonnage. The number of sanitary defects found in these vessels was very much less in proportion to the number found on the foreign-going vessels, but we met with greater difficulty in having our requirements complied with on this type of vessel.

There was again a fall in the number of infectious cases arriving on vessels. The total passenger trade showed an increase, both inward and outward bound, for the year as compared with 1933.

The new Port Sanitary Regulations, which came into force in May, 1933, are working admirably. Thanks are due to the courtesy of H.M. Customs and other Docks and Marine officials, who have given the Council's officers every assistance in carrying out the statutory duties imposed by the new Regulations. Close co-operation with the Shipping Companies and other official bodies is essential in the execution of the duties of a Port Sanitary Authority, in order to avoid any unnecessary delay in the holding up of shipping, compatible with the vigilance required to safeguard the health of the Port and country. Southampton being the premier passenger Port, a very close watch has to be kept to prevent any disease entering the country undetected. The fact that Southampton has been approved by the Minister of Health as a Port for wireless messages to be received from any vessel arriving from a foreign port, with a case of infectious disease on board, has greatly assisted the Port Sanitary Authority in carrying out their duties.

The number of rats killed on ships and about the Docks remains low. In 1928 the number killed was 5,999, whereas during the year under review 964 were destroyed. This drop in the rat incidence is undoubtedly due to the efficient rat-proofing carried out by ship owners on board vessels entering the Port. During the year 11 passenger vessels were fumigated with cyanide and sulphur. Only one dead rat was found. These 11 vessels were fumigated because of infestation by other vermin.

The question of the area of jurisdiction has also received consideration during the year. The Port Sanitary Authority was constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board in 1893, and the limits of their jurisdiction were at that time defined.

The growing practice of landing passengers by tender has made it apparent that it is necessary for our limits of jurisdiction to be reviewed and revised, as the Council's officers do on occasion board vessels which lie outside our limits. A preliminary conference with the Cowes Port Sanitary Authority has taken place, and I have every reason to expect that early in the coming year an application will be made to the Minister of Health to vary our present area to meet the existing circumstances.

The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, continued to operate during the year. Ninety-six parrots were detained by the Authority, the majority of which were re-exported owing to the fact that the owner's application for a licence was refused by the Minister of Health.

Food inspection in the Port was carried out by the Council's officers, and the total amount of food stuffs condemned for the year was 118 tons 2 cwts. Samples were periodically submitted to the Public Analyst under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, and those found not to conform with the standard were confiscated.

Sixteen transports arrived in the Docks, and cases of infectious disease on board were dealt with by the Military and Port Sanitary Authorities.

Work under the Aliens Order of 1920 was carried out in a satisfactory manner. Of a total of 33,723 aliens who landed at the Port, 791 were submitted to a detailed medical examination, and a small number rejected on medical grounds.

In this preamble, which was intended to be concise, yet has extended into 16 pages, the main points of interest only have been referred to, but even these give some indication of the activities of the Health Department during the year.

My thanks are due to the help which I received from the Chairman and Members of my Committees, and also to the loyal service rendered by all members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. Maurice-Williams

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Area (land and inland water). Acreage	...	...	9,599
Area (including tidal water and foreshore)	...	...	11,109
Census Population, April, 1931	...	...	176,007
Population, estimated (middle of 1934)	...	...	177,000
Number of structurally separate dwellings (Census 1931)—			
Occupied	...	...	38,080
Unoccupied on night of Census	...	...	1,125
		————	39,205
Total private families therein (Census 1931)	...	...	45,550
Estimated numbers of structurally separate dwellings			
end of 1934	...	...	42,918
Rateable value (March, 1935)	...	...	£1,467,384
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£5,620
Births—			
Legitimate	Males	1,379	Females 1,257 Total 2,636
Illegitimate	Males	70	Females 63 Total 133
		————	————
		1,449	1,320 Total 2,769
		————	————
Birth-rate	...	...	15.70
Deaths	...	...	2,114
Death-rate (Crude)	...	...	11.98
Death-rate (Revised for age and sex incidence)	...	...	11.86
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth			
	...	...	from Sepsis 5
	...	...	other causes 9
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—			
Legitimate, 51.6 ; Illegitimate, 75.2 ; total, 52.7.			
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	9
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	15
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	8

Death-rate from Tuberculosis, Cancer and maternal mortality in Southampton and England and Wales during the year 1934 :—

Per 100,000 Population.						
	Southampton.			England and Wales. (provisional rates).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Respiratory						
Tuberculosis	123.9	73.8	98.1	75.9	52.0	63.5
Other						
Tuberculosis	15.2	4.4	9.6	14.0	11.8	12.9
Cancer ...	161.1	160.9	161.0	153.4	159.0	156.3

Maternal mortality (deaths primarily classed to Puerperal conditions) :—

Southampton—		Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
Per 1,000 live births	...	1.81	3.25	5.06
Per 1,000 total births	...	1.74	3.14	4.88
England and Wales—				
Per 1,000 live births	...	2.03	2.57	4.60
Per 1,000 total births	...	1.95	2.46	4.41

Population and Meteorology.

POPULATION.

The enumerated population at the Census as at midnight, 26/27th April, 1931, was: Males, 85,478; females, 90,529; total, 176,007.

This figure was an increase of 15,013 when compared with the Census 1921; an average increase of 1,501 per annum.

The Registrar-General estimates that the population at the middle of 1934 to be 177,000, a decrease of 600 compared with the previous year, and an increase of only 993 persons in the three-and-a-quarter years since the Census.

It would appear that the population is under-estimated, as the number of new houses that have been completed for occupation since the Census is 3,713, and the natural increase in the population: births in excess of deaths, over 2,500.

The Registrar-General's estimate is based on the Census population, after allowing for the varying rate of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths, and of migration, as indicated from other sources of information, such as change in the number on the Parliamentary Register and the migration returns obtained from the Board of Trade.

METEOROLOGY.

The year 1934 was remarkable for long periods of sunshine and drought. In the last three months of the year, however, there was a pronounced deficiency of sunshine, and unusual mildness and wetness in December.

The sunshine recorded was 1,602 hours, being 38 hours below the average for Southampton. July was the warmest month, when 288 hours of sunshine were recorded.

The rainfall for the year, 31.51 inches, exceeded the average—30.94—for Southampton. There was a marked deficiency until December, during which month 9.45 inches fell. This is not the wettest month on record in Southampton, which has been exceeded three times during the past seventy years, viz.: October, 1891, 9.8 inches; October, 1903, 11.1 inches; December, 1914, 9.9 inches.

The mean temperature for the year, 51.0 degrees, was 0.2 above the average.

An abstract from the Monthly Weather Reports published by the Meteorological Office, in which records relating to Southampton are included, is appended.

***General Provision of Health Services,
and
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.***

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

*The following particulars are inserted by the request of the
Ministry of Health.*

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority.

A. (1) BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, previously known as Shirley Warren Infirmary, was on the transfer of the functions of the Poor Law Guardians under the Local Government Act, 1929, appropriated by the County Borough Council for the purpose of a general Hospital, and for the reception of the sick under the Public Health Acts. The administration and control of the Hospital were placed by the Borough Council under the Health Committee.

The number of beds provided is 450, allocated as follows :—

Medical ...	...	64	Venereal Disease ...	52
Surgical ...	...	59	Tuberculosis ...	45
Children ...	...	54	Maternity ...	8
Chronic sick ...	...	168		

A detailed Report on the Borough Hospital is given on pages 126-132.

(2) FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Fever Hospital, known as the Southampton Isolation Hospital, which was opened in 1900, is situated at Millbrook within the County Borough.

The Hospital is constructed of brick, and stands on high ground, sloping to the south. The buildings consist of entrance lodge, out-bathing station, mortuary, administration block, five pavilions, one of which was erected in 1905, laundry, ambulance block, disinfector, and other buildings. In addition to this accommodation there are two huts, containing 16 beds each, which were erected for the reception of military cases in 1916, and one additional brick pavilion of 12 beds, for the reception of Tuberculosis cases, was erected in 1919.

The total number of beds provided is 171, and 25 cots; 48 beds are set aside for the treatment of Tuberculosis cases with the approval of the Ministry of Health.

Provision has been made for any future extensions necessary, the buildings having been arranged with that end in view. The original site contained $10\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and in 1915 the Corporation acquired the adjoining land and buildings which comprised an area of about 44 acres.

(3) SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The Small Pox Hospital is situated at Millbrook Marsh, on a triangular piece of land 21.30 acres in extent. It is bounded on the south side by the Southampton Water, on the east by the new Docks Extension, and on the north side by the railway line. Accommodation for 30 cases is provided in three military huts, and one observation hut. Staff quarters, disinfection hut, laundry, and other offices are provided.

The land has been divided into three portions: 5.76 acres for the Small Pox Hospital, 13.75 acres for sewage disposal works for the western district of the Borough, and 1.25 acres reserved for a recreation ground. A strip of land, 0.54 of an acre in extent, has been disposed of to the Southern Railway.

B. (1) TUBERCULOSIS.

Forty-eight beds are available for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis in two pavilions set aside for this purpose at the Isolation Hospital. Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new block of buildings for the treatment of Tuberculosis at the Isolation Hospital.

Forty-five beds are also provided in the Borough Hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis. The beds are chiefly used for the treatment and isolation of advanced cases.

(2) MATERNITY.

Beds are provided by the Local Authority at the Municipal Maternity Home, No. 2 East Park Terrace, for the treatment of maternity cases. Until the end of March, 1930, only six beds were available. The Home has now been extended to accommodate nineteen maternity cases. Central heating has been provided, and the premises redecorated and refurnished. A Maternity Ward of eight beds is also provided at the Borough Hospital. A new block of buildings forming a Maternity Unit and providing for the accommodation of 42 patients, will be erected at the Borough Hospital during 1935-36.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

Three motor ambulances, with the necessary staff for the removal of infectious cases, are provided by the Corporation.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

Three ambulances are provided by the Public Assistance Committee, and are used for the removal of cases to the Borough Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases, an ambulance is provided by the Fire Brigade and by the Red Cross Society.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the Local Authority :—

Maternity Centre and Infant Clinic... No. 23, East Park Terrace.

Ditto Sydney House, Bitterne.

Eight Welcomes for Mothers and Infants are provided, and are situated at Winton Street, Bond Street, Albert Road, St. James' Hall and Rechabite Hall, Shirley, Hampton Park, Woolston, and Sydney House, Bitterne.

Tuberculosis Dispensary No. 1, East Park Terrace.

(See pages 98-122).

Ditto Sydney House, Bitterne.

School Clinic (see separate Report) East Park Terrace.

Ditto Sydney House, Bitterne.

Ditto Swaythling.

Ditto Shirley Warren.

Treatment Centre for Venereal

Diseases (see pages 88-96). East Park Terrace.

Ditto (Females) No. 23, East Park Terrace.

Ditto (In-Patients) Borough Hospital.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL.

Nursing is provided by the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses' Institute for cases brought to their notice by the Health Visitors. A grant is made by the Council to the Institute in aid of this work. Particulars of their work are given on page 61.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cases where proper isolation or adequate nursing arrangements cannot be provided at homes are removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. Cases of Measles and Chicken Pox and other diseases coming to the knowledge of the Department are visited by the Health Visitors, and, if necessary, removed to the Isolation Hospital. Disinfection is carried out at the home after removal or recovery of cases, and the bedding and other articles removed to the West Quay Disinfecting Station.

Midwives.

No practising midwives are employed by or subsidized by the Local Authority. The number of midwives practising in the area is 44, all of whom are trained midwives.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The following is a record of the action taken during the year :—

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	5
	Ditto withdrawn	...	...	1
(2)	Total Number of Homes registered	...	...	29
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	2
(4)	Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	nil
(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been			
	(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	nil
	(b) Disallowed	...	...	nil
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	nil
(7)	Number of cases in which exemption has been granted :—			
	(a) Granted	...	...	nil
	(b) Withdrawn	...	...	nil
	(c) Refused	...	...	nil

Chemical Work.

The chemical work is carried out by the Public Analyst in the Borough Laboratory.

A detailed report of the work of this Department during the year is included in this Report (pages 194—201).

Legislation in Force.

LOCAL ACTS DEALING WITH SANITARY MATTERS :

The Southampton Improvement Act, 1844. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1910. The Southampton Corporation Act, 1931.

GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, except Part IV. Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Public Health Act, 1925.

BYE-LAWS.

Common Lodging Houses ; Houses let in lodgings ; Slaughter-houses ; New Streets and Buildings ; Drainage of existing houses ; Tents, vans, sheds or other similar structures ; For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for prevention of keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health ; Spitting in public places.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

The following particulars have kindly been supplied by the Waterworks Engineer :—

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION WATERWORKS.

The statutory limits of supply of the Corporation's Water Undertaking embrace an area of about 225 square miles, including the Borough of Southampton.

The whole of the water supply is obtained from deep wells and adits in the chalk at Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury, where the Pumping Stations of the Undertaking are situated. The water obtained from the three sources of supply is of a natural hardness of about 16° (Clark's Scale) and in each case is softened down to about 8° before distribution. The water supplied to the consumers is submitted to frequent and regular examination, and is of a high degree of purity.

The average daily consumption throughout the area of supply during the year ended March 31st, 1935, was 8,252,000 gallons. The estimated daily consumption per head of population supplied during the same period was 27.16 gallons, of which 17.68 gallons were used for domestic purposes.

Compared with last year, there has been a decided drop in the average daily consumption, the greater part of which is undoubtedly due to care exercised by consumers during the drought of last summer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Rivers Itchen and Test on either side of the old Borough are large tidal rivers. The tidal water of the Itchen receives the effluents from the sewage disposal works of the Southampton Corporation, and sewage effluent from the Eastleigh Urban District.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The Borough Engineer has kindly given the following brief account of the drainage scheme of the Borough.

The whole of the area administered by the Corporation is sewered, with the exception of a few isolated groups of dwellings

near the Borough boundary, in the Bitterne area, and at Weston, but in the Shirley district, especially, the sewers are of inadequate size for the development now taking place.

In the case of the former, there are 250 cesspits which are cleared by the Council's men, and at Weston there are 22 night soil buckets with which the men similarly deal.

The sewage is treated at three disposal works, situate at Chapel Wharf, Woolston and Portswood, and are all on the River Itchen.

At Chapel Wharf the sewage is purified by simple settlement, the tanks being emptied and "sludged" as necessary, the sludge being lifted by an ejector to an elevated tank on the Quay side, discharged into barges, taken out to sea and emptied off the Nab, in an Admiralty scheduled "spoil area."

The effluent from the tanks discharges into the river, where there is sufficient dilution for purification purposes.

The sewage at the Woolston Works, after passing through detritus tanks, is treated by continuous flow settlement, the effluent passing into the River Itchen, where it is adequately diluted, and the sludge is ejected to a storage tank, and from thence barged out to sea.

The Portswood Works are situated in a much narrower part of the River Itchen, and more thorough purification is arranged.

The works are in two parts, a pumped system which brings in the sewage from the low-lying St. Denys area, in addition to the flow from Bassett, Swaythling, and Bitterne Park, and a gravitational system which deals with the area to the west and north-west of the Works.

The treatment in both cases being by means of detritus chambers, continuous flow settlement tanks, rotary filters and humus tanks, the effluent then discharging into the River Itchen, the sludge being pumped into a storage tank and then barged out to sea.

In each of the Works, adequate storm water tank accommodation is provided.

The average daily dry weather flow treated at each of the Works is :—

Chapel Wharf (estimated) ...	3,500,000 gallons per day.
Woolston (measured) ...	615,000 „ „

Portswood—

Pumped System

(measured)... 1,188,000 „ „

Gravitational System

(estimated)... 400,000 „ „

The Shirley Drainage Scheme, for dealing with the sewage from the western half of the Borough, is now well in hand.

Main trunk sewers are being laid to the four main tapping points on the existing system at Coxford, Grove Road, Bourne Road, and Hill Lane, and these will be the means of directing the flow from the treatment works at Chapel, and conducting it to new sewage disposal works at Millbrook Point, where work on the tanks and outfalls is getting under way.

The expenditure on trunk sewers will be £125,000, and on the sewage disposal works £130,000.

It is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in 12 months from this date.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of the Borough is carried out under the supervision of the Borough Engineer's Department.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births, Deaths and Infantile Mortality.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births occurring among residents of the Borough was 2,769, compared with 2,854 in the previous year. The actual number of births registered in the Borough was 2,858, of which 113 were non-residents, and 54 births occurred in other districts among residents of Southampton. The birth-rate was 15.70, which is a decrease of 0.42 compared with the previous year, and is the lowest rate yet recorded in the Borough.

The birth-rate in 1933 was 16.12, and the average for ten years 17.9.

The excess of births over deaths was 655, compared with 723 in 1933 and 889 in 1932.

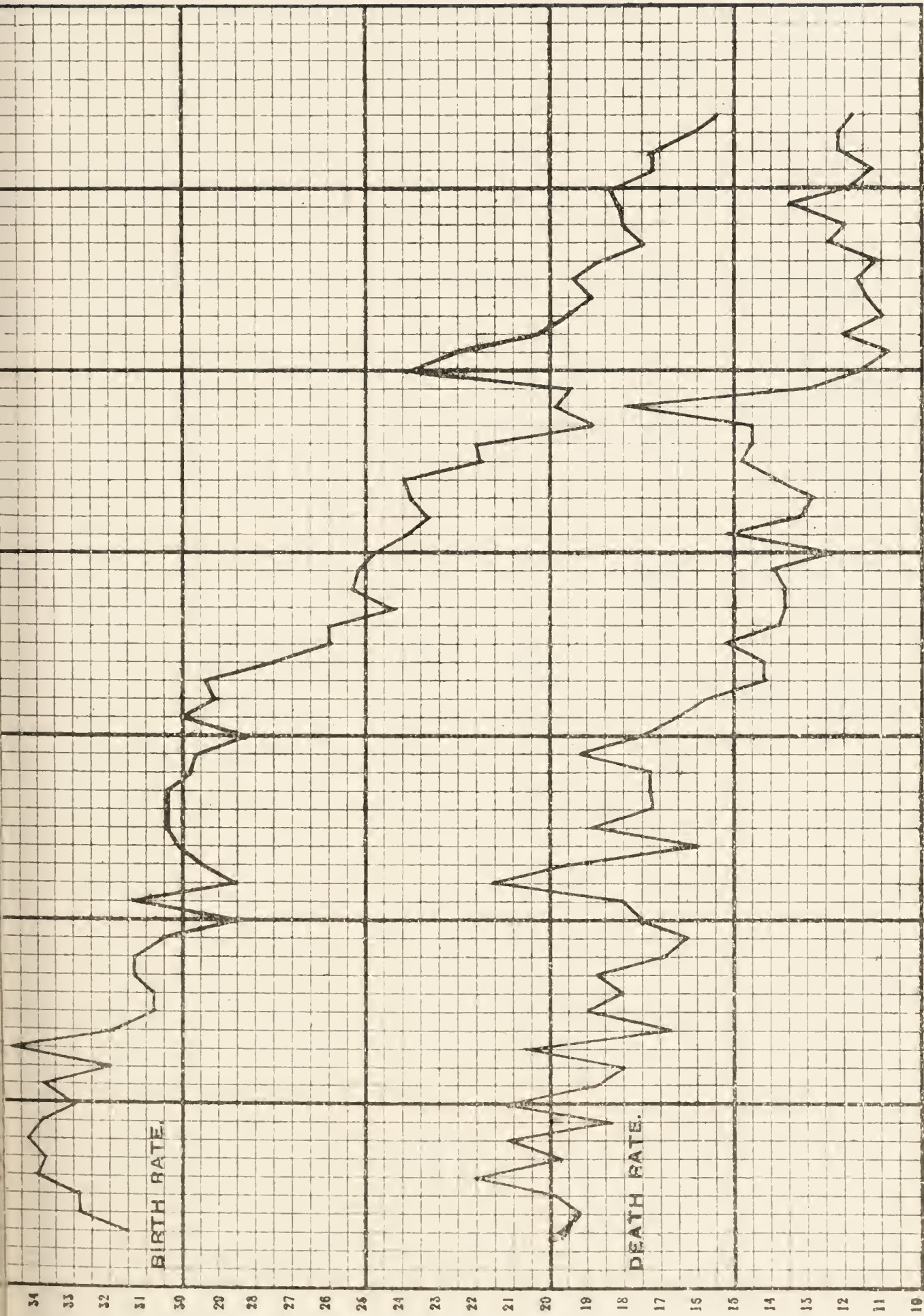
The following were the birth-rates in the Municipal Wards during the year :—

Bitterne & Pear Tree	20.5	Woolston	...	...	15.5
Northam	...	...	19.7	Newtown	...
Shirley	...	...	18.4	St. Denys	...
St. Nicholas	...	...	18.0	Portswood	...
Trinity	...	...	17.9	Freemantle	...
Bitterne & Sholing	17.1	Bevois	...	...	11.9
Millbrook	...	...	16.3	All Saints	...
St. Mary's	...	...	15.9	Banister	...
Town	...	...	15.5		6.8

Of the total of 2,769 births, 1,449 were males and 1,320 females, being in the proportion of 1,098 males to every 1,000 females; the average for the previous five years being 1,031 males to every 1,000 females.

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 133, the proportion to every 1,000 births registered being 48, compared with an average of 47 in the preceding five years.

The birth-rate in England and Wales was 14.8, and for the 121 great towns, 14.7.



BIRTH & DEATH RATES, PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1873

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act requires any person in attendance upon the mother within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of such birth in writing within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

The number of notifications received during the year under the Act was 2,788, including 70 relating to still births.

The number of births registered during the same period was 2,858.

The number of notifications of births received, including still births, and percentages under the Notification of Births Act during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Notified by—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Doctors and Parents ...	722	742	758	749	724
Midwives ...	2,465	2,349	2,360	2,214	2,064
	<u>3,187</u>	<u>3,091</u>	<u>3,118</u>	<u>2,963</u>	<u>2,788</u>
Percentage of live births notified ...	93.4	98.2	98.9	98.0	95.1

DEATHS.

The death-rate of the County Borough for the year was 11.98 per 1,000 of the population, being a decrease of 0.06 compared with the previous year. The average death-rate for the previous 10 years was 12.0.

The total deaths registered in the Borough amounted to 2,118, of which 145 were non-residents. One hundred and forty-one deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts in England and Wales. The total deaths of residents of the Borough was therefore 2,114, of which 1,118 were males and 996 females.

The decrease in the number of deaths compared with the previous year was 17. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from Influenza and Respiratory Diseases, but an increase in the deaths from Heart Diseases.

The death-rate in each of the Municipal Wards per 1,000 of the population was: —

St. Nicholas	...	8.3	Freemantle	...	11.8
Bitterne & Pear Tree		9.6	All Saints	...	13.5
Millbrook	...	10.1	Northam	...	14.1
Shirley	...	10.1	Newtown	...	14.8
Portswood	...	10.2	Bevois	...	15.1
Bitterne & Sholing		10.7	St. Mary's	...	15.3
Banister	...	11.3	Trinity	...	16.6
St. Denys	...	11.4	Town	...	16.6
Woolston	...	11.4			

Of the 2,118 deaths registered in the Borough, 937, equal to 44.2 per cent., occurred in Public Institutions and Nursing Homes, compared with 45.0 per cent. in 1933 and 41.5 in 1932.

The Institutions in which the deaths occurred were:— Isolation Hospital 36, Borough Hospital 419, St. Mary's Institution 57, Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital 328, Southampton Children's Hospital 29, Municipal Maternity Home, 4, Nursing Homes 64.

TABLE 1.

Showing Population, Birth Rates, Infantile Mortality and Death Rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the Year 1934, together with the Average Rates for the previous 10 Years 1924—1933.

Ward.	Esti- mated Popula- tion, 1933.	1934.					Average Rates, Ten Years, 1924-1933.				
		Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Regist'ed	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases. †	Death Rate from Pulm'ary Tuber- culosis.	Death Rate from All Causes.	Birth Rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Register'd	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases. †	Death Rate from Pulm'ary Tuber- culosis.	Death Rate from All Causes.
1. Town ...	9,651	15.5	73.8	0.42	1.98	16.6	18.4	82.5	0.82	2.05	17.6
2. St. Mary's ...	10,120	15.9	56.3	0.40	0.99	15.3	16.6	73.7	0.43	1.14	11.6
3. Northam ...	9,392	19.7	70.6	0.75	1.07	14.1	20.1	62.9	0.56	1.34	12.8
4. Trinity ...	7,793	17.9	86.3	0.64	1.03	16.6	19.7	63.3	0.49	1.18	14.1
5. Newtown ...	7,866	14.4	53.1	0.26	0.89	14.8	14.4	44.1	0.21	0.93	11.8
6. All Saints ...	7,966	10.2	24.7	0.63	0.63	13.5	12.8	52.4	0.31	0.87	12.3
7. Bevois ...	7,362	11.9	46.0	0.41	0.95	15.1	14.0	48.5	0.27	0.93	13.6
8. Banister ...	8,848	6.8	33.3	0.23	0.68	11.3	11.1	41.4	0.11	0.61	11.0
9. Freemanle ...	7,123	12.4	56.8	0.00	1.27	11.8	13.6	56.2	0.25	0.97	12.5
10. Millbrook ...	13,585	16.3	36.2	0.22	0.81	10.1	19.6	51.4	0.40	0.96	10.8
11. Shirley ...	18,110	18.4	54.2	0.33	0.89	10.1	20.1	57.0	0.39	0.87	12.0
12. Portswood ...	11,649	13.9	43.5	0.17	1.21	10.2	15.2	44.4	0.26	0.64	11.0
13. St. Denys ...	9,736	14.3	57.6	0.21	1.03	11.4	16.4	40.6	0.21	0.92	10.8
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ...	11,612	20.5	50.6	0.09	0.60	9.6	20.9	50.7	0.34	1.09	9.8
15. Bitterne and Sholing ...	13,538	17.1	34.6	0.15	1.19	10.7	22.0	51.7	0.30	0.83	10.2
16. Woolston ...	7,844	15.5	33.1	0.26	1.03	11.4	16.7	58.8	0.22	0.89	11.2
17. St. Nicholas...	14,805	18.0	63.9	0.34	0.68	8.3	31.5	56.3	0.68	1.03	11.7
Borough ...	177,000	15.7	52.7	0.31	0.98	11.98	17.9	56.6	0.37	1.01	12.0

† Includes deaths from Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two years of age.

TABLE 2.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO SOUTHAMPTON,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES AND SEX FOR 10 YEARS.

Year	AGES.													SEX.		Total
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 & Up- wards	Males	Females	
1925	184	67	42	48	76	101	145	213	292	349	336	94	9	1025	931	1956
1926	175	31	36	62	72	87	126	214	288	363	318	100	7	972	908	1880
1927	186	62	67	66	74	95	144	242	325	424	405	89	6	1148	1035	2183
1928	152	23	30	48	96	86	138	243	323	419	354	108	5	1085	940	2025
1929	198	36	46	53	100	98	131	265	378	458	419	127	6	1255	1090	2315
1930	184	44	50	68	87	109	137	235	339	411	349	92	5	1116	994	2110
1931	144	29	19	34	77	88	104	225	304	438	394	121	4	1052	929	1981
1932	161	40	34	39	72	97	116	238	375	439	388	128	9	1120	1016	2136
1933	165	27	20	52	71	92	111	230	354	465	413	129	2	1098	1033	2131
1934	146	16	26	50	63	108	124	216	386	460	391	117	5	1118	996	2114

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1925 TO 1934.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Enteric Fever	3	4	2	6	3	2	...	...	...	1
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	18	3	54	3	1	43	1	14	6	9
Scarlet Fever	4	...	10	2	3	2	1	...	1	1
Whooping Cough	16	8	12	10	29	4	14	13	7	15
Diphtheria	9	20	10	19	23	30	12	2	9	21
Influenza	29	53	66	39	93	8	43	56	50	14
Erysipelas	7	7	9	12	5	6	1	7	1	7
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	165	160	171	178	200	197	154	187	159	173
Tuberculous Meningitis	17	13	18	11	25	16	7	14	12	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	10	6	14	14	10	9	11	14	7
Cancer, malignant disease	273	237	275	281	289	286	251	305	284	284
Rheumatic Fever	3	5	9	10	9	10	10	8	8	7
Meningitis	5	9	9	5	9	5	2	8	5	5
Organic Heart Disease	266	257	259	311	288	314	369	350	399	417
Bronchitis	135	115	161	152	214	124	146	117	106	96
Pneumonia (all forms)	124	134	213	164	180	124	186	197	172	138
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	17	8	17	12	10	17	15	10	11	14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	11	23	30	16	25	20	14	18	8	8
Appendicitis	15	16	11	19	15	14	14	13	12	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	10	7	5	10	7	7	5	8	6	8
Alcoholism	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	3	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	61	62	102	99	107	128	104	77	102	116
Puerperal Fever	7	2	4	5	6	11	4	3	3	5
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	7	9	8	7	8	4	1	9	8	9
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	96	79	85	68	82	85	60	75	79	70
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	64	50	65	66	57	75	59	64	61	70
Suicide	15	24	24	21	25	39	30	30	25	35
Other Diseases	564	564	547	484	587	527	467	540	580	563
Totals	1956	1880	2183	2025	2315	2110	1981	2136	2131	2114

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE YEAR 1934 (52 weeks ended 31st December, 1934), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AND AGES. (This Table includes deaths of "Residents" occurring in other districts, and excludes deaths of "Non-Residents," in accordance with the Rules of the Registrar-General).

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.			
												Males.	Females.				
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds				
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.																	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Measles	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
Diphtheria	1	3	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	9	21
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	...	...	11	3	14
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	...	4	28	51	32	25	25	6	1	...	...	106	67	173	
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum & Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Tuberculosis of Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Tuberculosis of Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic System	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Syphilis (congenital)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Syphilis (acquired)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	5
Totals	20	6	13	24	30	63	38	31	38	13	3	3	...	172	110	282	282
II.—Cancer and other Tumours.																	
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	3	1	...	...	10	5	15	15
Cancer of the Digestive Organs	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	19	39	54	29	2	...	85	65	150	150
Cancer of the Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	6	1	...	...	18	7	25	25

TABLE 4.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.	
													Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95				95 and up- w'ds
Cancer of the Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	4	2	...	...	...	16	16
Cancer of the other Female Genital Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	8	8
Cancer of the Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	11	8	3	...	...	...	31	32
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	16
Cancer of the Skin ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	5	9
Cancer of the other Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	9	13
Uterine Fibroid ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Tumour of Bladder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tumour of Spinal Cord ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tumour of Supra Renal Gland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tumour of Ovary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Tumour ...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Totals ...	2	1	...	3	2	5	14	50	82	92	43	4	...	142	156	298
III.—Rheumatism, and Diseases of Nutrition and of Endocrine Glands, and other General Diseases.																
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	3	7
Chronic Rheumatism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	4
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	2	...	...	2	10	12
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	10	9	9	...	...	17	16	33
Rickets ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Exophthalmic Goitre ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	8
Enlarged Thymus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Status Lymphaticus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Adenoma of Thyroid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Addison's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	2	...	...	3	1	6	2	5	18	21	13	...	...	28	43	71

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.	
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds	Males.		Females.
Embolism of Lung	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Abscess of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Fibroid Disease of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Silicosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	22	7	9	2	7	4	11	32	33	49	52	20	...	126	122	248
IX.— Diseases of the Digestive System.																
Alveolar Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Frontal Sinusitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	5	6
Ulcer of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	2	...	...	7	5	12
Ulcer of Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Abscess of Jejunum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	5	6
Colitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Diarrhoea under two years	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8
Appendicitis	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	4	7	11
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	2	5
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	7
Intussusception	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	6	2	7
Biliary Calculi	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	4	7
Cholecystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	6
Pancreatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4
Peritonitis	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6
Totals	11	...	2	5	2	7	8	12	21	19	11	3	...	47	54	101

TABLE 4.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds		Males.	Females.
X.—Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																
Acute Nephritis	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Chronic Nephritis	2	1	6	8	23	37	28	6	...	69	42	111
Pyonephrosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cystitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Calculi of Bladder...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Urethral Stricture	1	14	10	4	1	3	...	3
Enlarged Prostate	5	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
Salpingitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	3	2	8	10	31	55	38	10	1	111	47	158
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperal State.																
Pulmonary Embolism	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Puerperal Sepsis	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Albuminuria	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Prolonged Labour...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Heart Failure	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
XII.—Diseases of the Skin & Cellular Tissue.																
Carbuncle	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cellulitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Exfoliative Dermatitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Elephantiasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	7

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.	
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds	Males.		Females.
XIII.—Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Congenital Malformations.																
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Anencephaly ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Spina bifida ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Malformation of the Heart ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Pyloric Stenosis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Oesophageal Stenosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cleft Palate ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	20	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	23
XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																
Debility, Marasmus and Inanition ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Premature Birth ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	41
Injury at Birth ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Atelectasis ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Totals ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	24	60
XVI.—Old Age.																
Senile Decay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	9	...	9	17	26

TABLE 4.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up- w'ds	Males.	Females.
XVII.—Deaths from Violence.															
(a) Suicide—															
By Solid or Liquid Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3
By Poisonous Gas	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	10	5
By Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	6	3
By Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
By Jump from Bridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
By Firearms	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
By Railway Train...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
By Motor Bus	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
By Cutting...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
(b) Accidents—															
By Burns or Scalds	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
By Suffocation	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
By Injury by Fall...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	5	10	4	1	18	10
By Drowning	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
By Injury in Vehicular Traffic	...	...	...	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	2	...	...	17	9
Ditto Industrial Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
On Ships or Boats...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals	4	...	...	6	11	8	5	16	22	16	12	4	1	70	35
XVIII.—Ill-Defined Diseases.															
Cause of Death Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total Deaths from all Causes	146	16	26	50	64	108	124	217	387	461	392	118	5	1118	996

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MUNICIPAL WARD.													Total.				
	Town.	St. Mary's.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Denys.		Bitterne and Pear Tree.	Bitterne and Sholing.	Woolston.	St. Nicholas.	No Home Address obtainable.
Enteric Fever...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Scarlet Fever...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	...
Diphtheria	1	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	3	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
Influenza	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	10	10	8	7	5	7	6	9	11	15	14	10	7	16	8	10	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer	20	11	20	19	20	16	17	17	15	16	29	15	11	9	17	14	18	...
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Meningitis	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease	28	39	22	23	22	21	22	20	22	35	37	25	21	22	25	11	17	5
Bronchitis	8	8	6	10	5	8	7	1	4	7	4	2	11	4	8	1	2	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	13	6	10	7	7	6	3	7	12	17	4	5	8	13	2	6	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Appendicitis	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	11	16	8	7	8	3	6	5	2	4	9	5	3	7	9	3	8	2
Puerperal Fever	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases and accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Congenital Defects and Malformations (including Premature Birth)	2	1	5	3	5	2	1	...	2	5	6	3	7	6	6	4	6	...
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	9	5	8	5	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	2	6	3	4	...
Suicide	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	...
Other Diseases	36	36	31	32	33	24	34	38	15	30	50	44	27	37	32	33	33	6
Totals	159	153	131	128	115	106	110	99	83	136	182	123	110	110	143	88	121	17
	2114																	

TABLE 6.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1915—1934.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Births.			Deaths.			Zymotic Deaths.		Infantile Mortality. Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered.			Marriages.		
		Total Births.	Birth Rate. England and Wales.	Birth Rate. England and Wales.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate. England and Wales.	Death Rate. England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.	South- ampton. & Wales.	England & Wales.	Total Marri- ages.	Marri- age Rate.	Marriage Rate England and Wales.	
1915†	117,349	2,707	21.9	21.9	1,728	14.8	15.7	156	1.33	88	110	1202	19.4	19.4	
1916†	116,391	2,770	22.0	20.9	1,677	14.5	14.4	98	0.84	85	91	1052	16.6	14.9	
1917†	115,345	2,413	18.8	17.8	1,661	14.5	14.4	93	0.81	86	96	946	14.7	13.8	
1918†	114,727	2,533	19.8	17.7	2,049	17.9	17.6	137	1.23	92	97	1209	18.8	15.3	
*1919†	126,033	2,598	19.5	18.5	1,663	13.0	13.8	56	0.44	74	89	1300	19.8	19.8	
1920†	131,055	3,131	23.9	25.4	1,520	11.6	12.4	109	0.83	67	80	1375	21.0	20.2	
1921	162,200	3,621	22.4	22.4	1,749	10.8	12.1	82	0.51	62	83	...	...	16.9
1922	163,700	3,318	20.3	20.6	1,975	12.1	12.9	83	0.51	67	77	...	...	15.7
1923	165,200	3,205	19.5	19.7	1,817	11.0	11.6	89	0.54	54	69	...	...	15.2
*1924	167,300	3,204	18.9	18.8	1,938	11.4	12.2	56	0.33	62	75	...	...	15.3
1925	168,600	3,250	19.3	18.3	1,956	11.6	12.2	60	0.36	57	75	1413	16.8	15.2	
1926	169,300	3,141	18.6	17.8	1,880	11.1	11.6	52	0.31	56	70	1353	16.0	14.3	
1927	169,800	2,958	17.5	16.7	2,183	12.9	12.3	115	0.68	63	69	1459	17.2	15.7	
1928	169,900	3,047	18.0	16.7	2,025	12.0	11.7	52	0.32	50	65	1491	17.6	15.3	
1929	172,300	3,111	18.1	16.3	2,315	13.5	13.4	82	0.48	64	74	1562	18.2	15.8	
*1930	175,000	3,260	18.3	16.3	2,110	11.9	11.4	97	0.55	56	60	1583	18.1	15.8	
1931	175,600	3,010	17.2	15.5	1,981	11.3	12.3	40	0.23	48	66	1562	17.8	15.6	
1932	177,470	3,025	17.1	15.3	2,136	12.1	12.0	44	0.25	53	65	1395	15.7	15.2	
1933	177,600	2,854	16.1	14.4	2,131	12.0	12.3	30	0.18	58	64	1481	16.7	15.7	
1934	177,000	2,769	15.7	14.8	2,114	12.0	11.8	55	0.31	53	59	1453	16.4	16.9	

* 53 Weeks. † Estimated Civil Population.

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Small Pox.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during the year amounted to 146, which is a decrease of 19 deaths compared with the previous year.

The deaths are equal to a rate of 52.7 per 1,000 births registered during the same period. The average rate for the ten years, 1924-1933, was 56.6.

In the 121 Great Towns of England and Wales the infantile mortality rate for 1934 was 63.

The infantile mortality rate in Southampton during the past thirty-seven years is shown in the following table :—

Period.		Infantile Mortality Rate.		
Average 5 years,	1897—1901	...	...	159
„	„ 1902—1906	...	...	120
„	„ 1907—1911	...	...	108
„	„ 1912—1916	...	...	86
„	„ 1917—1921	...	...	76
„	„ 1922—1926	...	...	59
„	„ 1927—1931	...	...	56
	1932	...	...	53
	1933	...	...	58
	1934	...	...	53

In the year 1934 the number of deaths of male infants amounted to 80, and the deaths of females 66. The rate per 1,000 births for each sex for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
1930	...	58.5	...	54.6	...	56.4
1931	...	57.1	...	38.1	...	47.8
1932	...	63.3	...	43.3	...	53.2
1933	...	65.3	...	49.9	...	57.8
1934	...	56.4	...	50.0	...	52.7

The deaths of illegitimate infants amounted to 10, which, calculated upon the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period, is equal to an infantile mortality of 5.2, the rate for legitimate infants being 51.6.

Similar rates for the past five years are given for comparison :

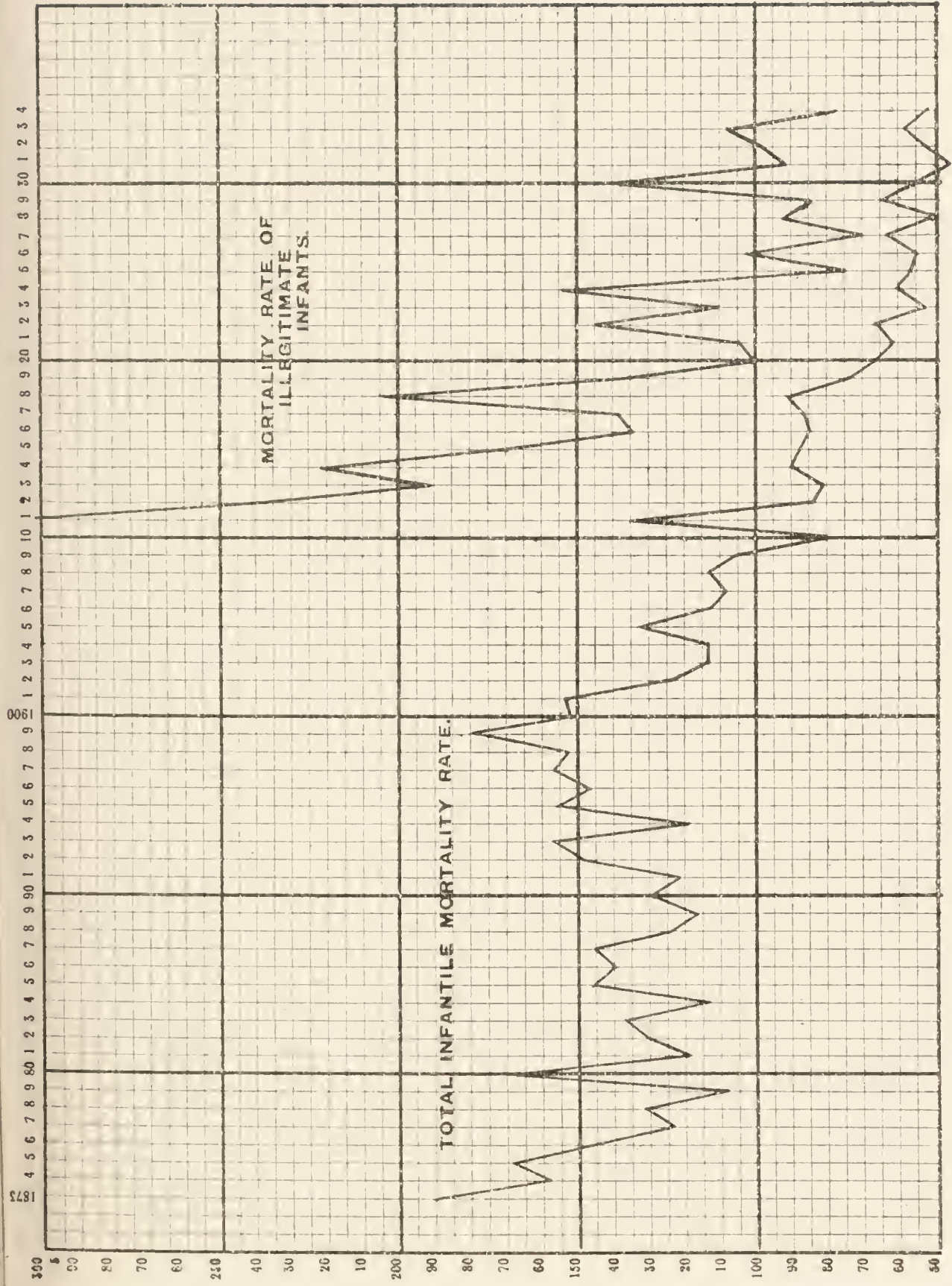
			Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate.		Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate.	
1930	53	...	137
1931	46	...	92
1932	51	...	99
1933	55	...	109
1934	52	...	75

Special attention is being given in the case of illegitimate infants, with a view to reducing the excessive mortality when compared with that of legitimate infants.

The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births in the Municipal Wards is given in the following table. The Wards are tabulated according to the average rate for ten years, 1924-1933, the rate for the year 1934 being shown for comparison.

Ward.	Average 10 years, 1924-1933.					1934.
St. Denys	40.6	...	57.6
Banister	41.4	...	33.3
Newtown	44.1	...	53.1
Portswood	44.4	...	43.5
Bevois	48.5	...	46.0
Bitterne and Pear Tree	50.7	...	50.6
Millbrook	51.4	...	36.2
Bitterne and Sholing	51.7	...	34.6
All Saints	52.4	...	24.7
Freemantle	56.2	...	56.8
St. Nicholas	56.3	...	63.9
Shirley	57.0	...	54.2
Woolston	58.8	...	33.1
Northam	62.9	...	70.6
Trinity	63.3	...	86.3
St. Mary's	73.7	...	56.3
Town	82.5	...	73.8
Borough	56.6	...	52.7

The average rate is the index that should be taken of the infant mortality in the Wards. The rate varies considerably in a small area from year to year, where a few additional deaths occurring in any one year may double the rate of infant mortality.



INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1873

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1934.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	9
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	5
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	5	3	4	18
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	8
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pemphigus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4
Injury at birth ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Malformations ...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	1	13	4	3	...	...	20
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	3	41	...	...	...	...	41
Debility and Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	6
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	65	7	5	7	84	18	22	10	12	146

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

No material change has been made in the system of conducting the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in 1934. The Welcomes are still overcrowded, with the result that the educational side does not get due attention. Further centres in the new suburbs would entail increase of staff, as centre work occupies time that is needed for visiting. Economic conditions have improved very little, so that grants of free milk and cod liver oil do not lessen. Though routine grants cease at the age of 2, the Medical Officers can recommend any particular child, up to the age of 5, on special medical grounds.

At certain of the Welfare Centres immunisation against Diphtheria has been started, where the accommodation is suitable. Other children under 5 attend the Clinic at 1 East Park Terrace. This work is very important, but tends to interfere with the original work of the Centre.

The Dental, Sun-ray, and Orthopædic Clinics continue to render most necessary service for expectant mothers and young children. A definite arrangement for ear, nose, and throat cases in children under 5 is desirable.

The Maternal Mortality Enquiry has been continued. It should be noted that Maternal Mortality statistics are not fairly based, as deaths from abortion are counted and rates calculated on live and still births, therefore many lives at risk are not accounted for. There is no means of knowing how many abortions occur, but a common estimate is one-fifth of the notified births. This would give between five and six hundred annually in the Borough, many of which do not come to the knowledge of the Local Authority. They entail morbidity as well as mortality, and treatment needs to come within the purview of the service.

Of the 16 mortality cases enquired into, 4 were due to abortion (1 was criminal, 1 undertaken on medical grounds, 2 were "accidental"). Of the other maternal deaths, 3 were eclamptic and 3 had other forms of toxæmia, 1 complicated by sepsis. Two died of embolism, 1 of influenza, 2 of heart disease, aggravated by pregnancy and labour, and 1 of obstructed labour and shock. Toxæmia appears the most serious menace to the mothers of the district at present.

The work of the Department may be classified as follows :—

- (1) Provision for Maternity Services in the district.
 - (a) Insurance Scheme for medical aid.
 - (b) Inspection of Midwives.
 - (c) Provision of Home Helps.
 - (d) Inspection of Maternity and Nursing Homes.
 - (e) Report on notifications of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.
 - (f) Still Births.
 - (g) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
- (2) Ante-natal Clinic at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (3) Maternity Home at 2, East Park Terrace.
- (4) Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes.
- (5) Infant Clinic at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (6) General advice to Mothers at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (7) Clinic for Venereal Diseases at 23, East Park Terrace.
- (8) Sydney House Clinic for Mothers and Infants.
- (9) Health Visiting in the Homes.
- (10) Grant of free and cheap milk and sales at cost price or less.

1 (a). MIDWIVES ACTS, 1918—1926. INSURANCE SCHEME.

Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, prescribes that in case of any emergency as defined in the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board, a midwife shall call in to her assistance a registered medical practitioner, and the Local Supervising Authority shall pay to such medical practitioner a fee in accordance with a scale fixed by the Ministry of Health.

The same section gives power to the Local Supervising Authority to recover the fee from the patient or from the husband or other person liable to maintain the patient, either summarily or otherwise as a civil debt, unless it be shown to their satisfaction that the patient or her husband or such other person is unable, by reason of poverty, to pay such fee.

Much difficulty is experienced in recovering the fee from the patient and, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, an Insurance Scheme was inaugurated in the Borough, under Section 2 (3) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926.

Briefly, the scheme which came into operation on the 1st August, 1927, is as follows :—

An expectant mother, on booking her confinement with a midwife, may send the sum of 7/6 for a first pregnancy, and 6/- for any subsequent pregnancy to the Medical Officer of Health, which will insure her against any liability that may be incurred by the services of a doctor being requisitioned by the midwife in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives' Board. The fee was increased to the present rate from a flat rate fee of 5/- at the end of 1931.

The number of cases from whom the insurance fee was received under the scheme during the year was 1,084, a decrease of 150 compared with the previous year.

The notifications received from midwives of sending for medical help totalled 874. The number of claims for fees received from medical practitioners during the year for insured patients was 529, and 209 for uninsured patients. Of the uninsured patients 45 were confined in the Municipal Maternity Home, 50 other patients were unable to pay owing to poverty, and in the remaining 114 cases accounts were sent by the Local Authority for the recovery of the whole or part of the fee.

(b.) INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention to practice in the Borough was 45. The supervision is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor, who during the year made 155 routine inspections. The standard of the Midwives' work has been good, and the ante-natal work much improved, but there is still a great need for more attention at this important period. Irrigation of the nose and mouth has been carried out in many cases. A precautionary measure to avoid injury to the soft parts is insisted upon, each midwife using rubber nozzles to the enema syringe. The wearing of gauze masks and rubber gloves at deliveries is also advocated.

A well-equipped bathroom is provided at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, for the bathing and disinfection of Midwives after contact with infectious disease, a trained nurse being in attendance to supervise the disinfection of equipment and appliances.

Lectures were arranged during the year through the Secretary of the Local Midwives' Association. Some of the lectures were given by the medical staff of the Health Department.

on various subjects connected with pregnancy and parturition. In addition, speakers from the Midwives' Institute in London attended and gave lectures.

The following table shows the number of women in childbirth attended by midwives, and the percentage of still births to total births attended during the last 10 years:—

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.	Number of Live Births attended by Midwives.	Number of Still Births attended by Midwives.	Percentage of Live Births attended by Midwives to Births registered during same period.	Percentage of Still Births among Births attended by Midwives.
1925	3250	2485	66	76.5	2.6
1926	3141	2452	69	78.1	2.7
1927	2958	2332	68	78.8	2.8
1928	3077	2220	45	72.7	2.0
1929	3232	2300	68	71.2	2.4
1930	3294	2369	51	71.9	2.2
1931	3042	2118	64	69.6	2.9
1932	3056	2260	61	73.9	2.7
1933	2916	2000	53	68.6	2.7
1934	2828	1977	47	69.9	2.3

The following notifications from midwives were received by the Local Supervising Authority during the year:—

Notification of intention to practice	...	44
Notifications received of sending for medical aid (for mothers 718, for child 156)	...	974
Notification of Still Births	...	30
„ „ Artificial Feeding	...	17
„ „ Death of Infant	...	17
„ „ contact with infectious disease	...	20
„ „ Puerperal Fever	...	8
„ „ Puerperal Pyrexia	...	31
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	25
„ „ Pemphigus (one suspected)	...	2
„ „ Laying out dead body	...	8
Routine Inspection of Midwives (Inspector of Midwives)	...	155
Special Visits of Enquiry (Inspector of Midwives and Health Visitors)	...	1397
Visits to Nursing Homes (Superintendent, Health Visitor)	...	69

The special visits of enquiry include those paid by the Health Visitors to assist in the investigation of special cases, and enquiries made in connection with claims under the Insurance Scheme.

The conditions for which medical aid was sought by midwives during 1934 were :—

MOTHER.					
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	38	
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	21	
Premature, delayed and prolonged labour	...	...	...	111	
Mal-presentation	...	...	...	35	
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	5	
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	145	
Threatened Abortion or miscarriage	...	...	...	27	
General Condition unsatisfactory—					
Ante-natal	...	...	...	221	} 231
Post-natal	...	...	...	10	
Rise of Temperature	...	...	...	16	
Albuminuria	...	...	...	33	
Thrombosed or Varicose Veins	...	...	...	31	
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	25	
					— 718
INFANT.					
Premature Birth	...	...	...	18	
Dangerous Feebleness	...	...	...	16	
Malformation	...	...	...	6	
Tongue Tie	...	...	...	1	
Discharge from Eyes	...	...	...	56	
Skin Trouble	...	...	...	8	
General Condition unsatisfactory	...	...	...	42	
Still Births	...	...	...	9	
					— 156
Total					— 874

MIDWIVES' FEES.

The payment of midwives' fees was granted in 25 necessitous cases during the year where no maternity benefit was available, and the patient was unable to pay the midwife's fee.

In normal cases the midwives attend for the confinement and for ten subsequent days, visiting twice daily for the first three days, and once a day afterwards for as long as necessary. The standard fees charged by the local midwives are: Primipara, £2 7s. od.; multipara, £1 15s. od.

(c). HOME HELPS.

A sub-committee of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee attended with regularity each month during the past year to consider applications for the provision of home helps. They have dealt with approximately 235 cases, going thoroughly into the circumstances of each case and interviewing some of the applicants. The usual period granted is two weeks, but this has been extended where the mother has been removed to Hospital, and the children would otherwise be neglected if the home help was withdrawn. There is no doubt that this branch of the service is proving of the highest value by giving the mother a rest from the anxiety of running the home, and an opportunity of establishing breast feeding. Home helps were granted in 226 cases during the year.

The following rules have been adopted for governing the work of home helps :—

- (1) The home help must attend daily at the home to which she is sent from 8 a.m. (half-day on Sundays). The usual period for which she will be required for each case will be 14 days. Free time during the afternoon can be arranged with the patient.
- (2) She must—
 - (a) Keep the house clean and tidy.
 - (b) Cook and prepare meals for the family.
 - (c) Care for any children there may be, and see that those attending school do so punctually, and are clean and tidy.
 - (d) Do the necessary washing (except arrears), including linen soiled during the confinement.
- (3) She must not interfere with the instructions of the doctor or midwife, and must recognise that she is not a nurse, but simply a domestic help.
- (4) Where a case of infectious disease occurs in the house of a home help, or in the family of the patient, or should the home help come in contact with infection, she must report at once to the Superintendent Health Visitor at the Clinic.

- (5) Application for payment will be made at the Maternity Clinic as soon as proof is obtained of satisfactory service. The rate of pay will be 15/- (less National Health Insurance where indicated) for a full week, including half-day on Sunday, extra for night duty when necessary. Where less than a full week is worked, a proportionate deduction will be made.
- (6) The patient to contribute according to her means.
- (7) Any conduct on the part of the home help which is contrary to the interests of the household where she is employed will, if brought to the notice of the Clinic, lead to her name being removed from the list.
- (8) Home helps are specially warned that they must not in any circumstances gossip about the affairs of the families to which they have been sent.

SCALE OF INCOME OF APPLICANTS.

Man and wife	...	...	...	7/- per head, after deducting rent from income.
Man and wife and one or two children	...	...	...	Ditto.
Man and wife and three children	...			6/- ditto.
Man and wife and four children or more	...	...	...	5/- ditto.

The Committee have also dealt with the admissions to the Maternity Home, in accordance with the scale of income laid down. Following investigation no fee was charged to necessitous cases, and a reduced fee in exceptional cases.

The number of applicants for the work of home help has fallen off.

(d). NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1927, made it an offence for any person to carry on a Nursing or Maternity Home unless registered under the Act.

There were 69 routine inspections made in connection with these Homes.

The standard of the Homes is, on the whole, good; the larger Homes being of high standard. Visits by the Inspector and suggestions made have been well received, and acted upon. There were five applications for registration, two of which were granted, two were refused and one was withdrawn.

NURSING OF CASES.

An annual grant is made by the Local Authority to the local branch of the Queen's Nurses, who have nursed 194 cases referred to them by the Health Department during the year. The following is a record of the cases and number of visits paid :—

	Cases.	Visits.
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	11	110
Complications after confinement (Rheumatism, Pyelitis, Pulmonary Embolism)	3	70
Confinements (Midwife suspended) (Scarlet Fever, Chicken Pox, Pemphigus) ...	5	28
Breast Abscesses	7	177
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	166
Pemphigus	3	55
Pneumonia	62	1,145
Influenza	1	4
Tuberculosis	38	2,023
Children under 3 years (Threadworms, etc.)	50	553
Whooping Cough	3	36
Measles and Pneumonia	2	30
Chicken Pox... ..	1	61
Septic Cord	1	12
	<hr/> 194	<hr/> 4,470

The work of the Queen's Nurses has been of the utmost value to the department. The service rendered has been of the highest standard, and greatly appreciated by the patients. They have taken over cases referred to them by the Health Visitors from midwives and others at once without question, sometimes under very difficult conditions, but their work has been done in such a kindly and tactful manner that there has been no friction or trouble.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were eight cases of Puerperal Fever notified during 1934. Seven cases were notified by medical practitioners ; one case was notified from the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Six cases were attended by Midwives, Form " A " rendered in each case. One case Midwife acted as Maternity Nurse. Doctor engaged. Four of these cases were removed to the Borough Hospital.

Investigation was made into each case, and the causes, or pre-disposing causes, were given as follows :—In two cases Influenza contracted during ante-natal period ; one case Adherent

Placenta, Lacerations, Post-Partum Hæmorrhage ; one case Mastitis on fifth day ; two cases Localised Sapræmia ; one case Pelvic Cellulitis ; one case suspected Tuberculosis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 31 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during 1934. Ten cases were notified from the Borough Hospital (seven delivered there) ; 13 cases were notified by medical practitioners ; 5 cases were notified from the Municipal Maternity Home ; 3 cases were notified from the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Nine of the above cases occurred in the practice of midwives. Six cases were removed for nursing to the Borough Hospital. The other cases were nursed by the Queen's Nurses.

Investigation was made into the pre-disposing causes, and, as far as could be ascertained, the causes were :—

Incomplete abortion and mild Sapræmia	...	6
Albuminuria (kidney origin, and in two cases high blood pressure)	... ..	4
Adherent Placenta and Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	... ..	3
Sapræmia	... ..	4
Forcep delivery and tear of Cervix	... ..	2
Septic Tonsillitis	... ..	1
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	... ..	1
Influenza (four complicated with congestion of lung and Pleuro-Pneumonia)	... ..	6
Tuberculosis	... ..	1
Notified (one on the 14th and one on the 17th day after delivery, history of normal births and puerperium)	... ..	2
Delivered in Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, and no history obtainable		1

With the exception of the deaths from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, the cases were mild, and made good recovery. Investigation was made at once, and steps taken to safeguard the patient, and prevent the spread of infection. Queen's Nurses were provided where necessary, and special nursing, also Home Helps for extended periods. There were 14 Midwives disinfected in connection with these cases. The Health Visitors attended to disinfect bags and equipment, and the Home Helps were also disinfected. Disinfection was carried out in the registered homes, and, where possible, in the homes of Midwives and patients. There was no cross infection either in Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia, due in a great measure to early notification, which enabled quick action to be taken.

STILL BIRTHS.

Ninety-six still births came to the knowledge of the Department during 1934. Investigation was made into the cases with the following results :—

Forty-one cases occurred in the practice of a Midwife. Sixteen cases occurred in the practice of Doctors. Fourteen cases occurred in the Borough Hospital. Six cases occurred in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital. Ten cases occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home. Eight cases were not notified.

As far as could be ascertained, the suspected causes were :—

	Cases.
Shock and falls	4
Albuminuria and renal disease	4
(Two cases complicated with Eclampsia and Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage)	
Albuminuria with high blood pressure	5
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage with abnormal complications	18
Complicated and difficult labour	26
Breech Primip., complicated	10
Cord strangulation, 1 ; Cord Prolapse, 1	2
Ill-health and debility of mother	3
Specific disease, history of	6
No history obtainable	18

Of the above cases investigated, 20 were premature ; 7 were macerated ; 2 were one of a twin, one alive and one macerated ; three were malformed ; and three were monstrosities.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 23 cases notified during the year. The majority of these were treated at the Eye Hospital. Particulars of each case notified are appended, showing the present condition of the eyes. They were all visited in the early part of 1935, and, as far as could be ascertained, the vision was unimpaired. This good result is due mainly to early notification and prompt treatment.

The following is a summary of the results of the treatment of the cases notified :—Treated at home, 4 cases ; treated at Hospital, 6 ; treated at home and in Hospital, 13 ; vision unimpaired, 21 ; vision impaired, 0 ; Blind, 0 ; died, 2 ; lost sight of, 0 ; number of cases at which Queen's Nurses attended, 11.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Particulars of cases notified. (This Table is inserted by request of the Ministry of Health).

No.	CASES.				Vision Unimpaired.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
	Notified.	Treated		In Hospital.			
		At Home.					
1	January 14th...	No		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. Cured, 7/2/34.
2	" 15th...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Attended Hospital every third day. Quite clear, 21/3/34.
3	" 31st...	Yes		No	Yes	Well	Treated at home. Doctor attended. Clear, 26/4/34.
4	" 31st...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Reported cured, 10/5/34.
5	February 9th...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged from Hospital, 25/5/34.
6	" 16th...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Attended Hospital every third day. Cured, 14/3/34.
7	March 2nd ...	Yes		No	Yes	Well	Treated at home. Clear, 19/4/34.
8	April 5th ...	No		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. Discharged, 28/5/34.
9	" 10th ...	No		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital, twice daily. Eyes clear, 12/4/34.
10	" 28th ...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and Hospital. Attended Hospital twice a week. Quite clear, 7/7/34.
11	June 4th ...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Clear, 7/6/34.
12	July 16th ...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Clear, 14/9/34.
13	" 19th ...	Yes		Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Discharged, 27/7/34.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Particulars of cases notified.—continued.

65

No.	Notified.	CASES.		Vision Unimpaired.	Present Condition.	Remarks.
		At Home.	Treated In Hospital.			
14	July 30th ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Queen's Nurses attended. Clear, September.
15	August 10th ...	Yes and in Nursing Home	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Nursing Home. Clear, October, 1934.
16	" 29th ...	No	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at Hospital. Clear, November.
17	September 24th	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Attended Eye Hospital every second day. Discharged cured, 20/10/34.
18	" 24th	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Queen's Nurses attended. Discharged, 12/10/34.
19	October 4th...	Yes	No	Yes	Well	Treated at home. Doctor attended. Reported clear, 11/1/35.
20	" 13th...	Yes	No	Yes	Well	Treated at home. Doctor attended. Clear, 9/1/35.
21	" 22nd...	Yes	Yes	...	...	Treated at Eye Hospital. Last attended, 24/10/34. Died, 25/10/34.
22	" 29th...	Yes	Yes	...	...	Treated at Eye Hospital alternate days. Died, 26/11/34.
23	December 10th	Yes	Yes	Yes	Well	Treated at home and in Hospital. Clear, January, 1935.

PEMPHIGUS.

There were two cases of Pemphigus, one notified and one suspected. In the notified case, a school child in the house was being treated for Impetigo. Immediate steps were taken. There was no cross infection.

2. ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There has been some increase in numbers and much in treatment. It is noticeable that the mothers, especially those with families, are showing signs of malnutrition. This results in anæmia and some forms of toxæmia, so that, in addition to the provision of milk in eligible cases, cod liver oil and drugs containing iron and calcium have had to be provided. This applies also to the nursing mothers.

The majority of cases attending are booked for the Maternity Home or the Borough Hospital. The Midwives' cases form the largest fraction of the neediest patients. Private practitioners have recommended more patients this year, chiefly with a view to booking in cases of abnormality.

3 (a). MATERNITY HOME.

This is registered for nineteen beds, including those needed for the ante-natal treatment of booked patients. Three hundred and thirty-one confinements took place, 16 of them under the direction of doctors. Several patients were in very poor condition, owing to coincident disease and still births, and neo-natal deaths were somewhat numerous. Nine cases were admitted from the Clinic for venereal disease, and seven apparently healthy children were born.

Breast feeding has frequently proved difficult, owing to deformity of the breasts, which has been the ground of admission in several cases. Five cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, one was transferred to Hospital and rapidly recovered. The others cleared up in a few days.

4. MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOMES.

These are eight in number, and have been carried on as heretofore. A very large number of the children attending receive cod liver oil and iron with a view to the prevention of malnutrition. The voluntary workers have again rendered most devoted service in assisting at these sessions.

The number of individual children attending at the close of the year was : Under 1 year of age, 1,060 ; 1 to 5 years, 1,967—total, 3,027. In addition, there are four Welcomes run by voluntary service only in the Borough, which cater for a large number of children not on the municipal lists.

The total attendances at these Welcomes is shown in the following table :—

Welcome.	Ante-Natal.	Mothers.	Babies under 1 year. Old. New.		Toddlers.			Weighings.	Consulta- tions.	Lectures.
					1—2 years. Old.	2—5 years. Old.	1—5 years. New.			
inton Street	28	3,310	2,697	136	706	447	31	2,158	3,072	—
astern ...	30	2,940	2,541	114	831	431	22	1,622	2,646	1
irley ...	3	2,832	1,862	125	813	1,393	47	1,251	1,773	9
oolston ...	33	3,742	2,915	181	1,192	653	35	3,293	1,994	4
nd Street ...	—	1,764	941	59	578	658	35	887	1,512	10
rtswood ...	199	6,794	3,996	286	1,978	2,645	92	4,376	3,613	11
dney House (Bitterne)	4	3,192	2,304	168	813	419	89	3,155	2,058	—
chabite Hall	34	3,427	2,685	137	529	1,256	84	1,909	1,768	10
Totals ...	331	28,001	19,941	1,206	7,440	7,902	435	18,651	18,436	45

Very few children continue attendance right up to the age of 5. If ailing, they attend one of the Clinics for sick children, and if well they drop off, or are admitted to the nursery classes, where they come under the care of the Education Committee. It would be an advantage if an Infant Welfare Centre could be built at the new Nursery School.

5. CLINIC FOR INFANTS AT 23 EAST PARK TERRACE.

This is intended for minor ailments in children under 5, who are not under other medical care. A few normal children who cannot conveniently be seen at the overcrowded Welcomes are also supervised. Enquiry is made into economic status in each case. Feeding troubles, skin cases, coughs and colds, suspected rheumatism, mental defect, and convalescence from acute infections form the bulk of the cases. Smaller numbers have been seen in 1934, possibly owing to the bright summer and dry early autumn.

Occasionally a case of acute illness is brought to the Clinic, necessitating immediate transfer to Hospital.

The following is a record of work done :—

Number of medical consultations—

New cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	664
	Mothers...	...	...	74
	Babies under 1 year	...	...	184
	Children, 1 to 5 years...	...	...	116
Old cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	2,166
	Mothers...	...	...	341
	Babies under 1 year	...	...	1,223
	Children, 1 to 5 years...	...	...	1,903
	Total	...	...	6,597
Babies weighed	...	...	...	1,779
Number of treatments given to mothers and children	...	...	...	4,667

Five hundred and sixty-four individual children attended, of whom a considerable proportion do not belong to a Mothers' and Babies' Welcome.

6. GENERAL ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Under this heading is included a great deal of individual instruction in mothercraft, advice on conditions arising in the home or among the family. A number of medical and social emergencies must be considered, involving reference to private doctors or philanthropic agencies, recommendation of private midwives, of foster-mothers or nurses. The Superintendent Health Visitor now sees her patients at the new Clinic, East Park Terrace.

In certain cases, where the Medical Officer considers that further pregnancy would be injurious to the health of the mother, advice is given regarding birth control.

Number of general consultations by Medical Officer, Superintendent Health Visitor, and the Sister in Charge at No. 2 East Park Terrace	...	...	...	...	6,242
Number of consultations for ante-natal and maternal advice	...	...	...	...	1,710

7. CLINIC FOR VENEREAL DISEASES IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This is an important section of the Venereal Diseases work, and deals with a number of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, who receive Welfare supervision in addition to their special treatment.

8. SYDNEY HOUSE CLINIC.

The Bitterne Welfare was transferred to Sydney House in July, 1932. A full year's working shows the transfer from the old hall is entirely one for the good, and is reflected in the improvement in the attendances.

An ante-natal Clinic is held at Sydney House every Monday afternoon. The attendance is small, but the midwives of the district have shewn a commendable enthusiasm for the consultative services provided. Consequently the number of difficult cases is somewhat higher than is met with at many such Clinics.

On the same afternoon children are seen who are not yet old enough to come under the School Medical Service. A certain number of minor ailments are treated, but the main business of the session is the treatment of disorders, such as Rickets and discharging ears, and the supervision of convalescents after debilitating and infectious diseases.

The following gives the particulars of the Maternity and Child Welfare work carried out at Sydney House Clinic :—

Number of medical consultations :—

New cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	57	
	Mothers	...	...	7	
	Children	...	...	182	
Old cases :	Ante-natal	...	...	58	
	Mothers	...	...	5	
	Children	...	...	439	
				—	748
Babies weighed	...	...	...	...	39
Number of children who received medical treatment	...	...	...	...	489
Number of interviews for general advice				...	207
Dispensing	...	...	...	...	1,210

9. HEALTH VISITING IN THE HOMES.

The staff carrying out this work, although not fully adequate to cope with the increasing population, have succeeded in keeping accurate and full records. The records show that the frequent absence from home of the mother leads to much loss of time and some children get missed altogether, especially if the mother is not keen on being visited. The migration of the population also hinders continuity of supervision.

Each Health Visitor has a separate district, and is responsible for the visiting of all cases residing in her area.

The Scheme of Health Visiting is as follows :—

1. ON RECEIPT OF BIRTH NOTIFICATION.

- (a) Every case where a doctor is not in charge is visited by the Health Visitor as soon as possible before the 10th day.
- (b) Where a doctor is in attendance at the birth—after he has ceased visiting.
- (c) The Health Visitor, on her first visit, leaves the address of the nearest Infant Welfare Centre, and endeavours to get the mother to attend.

2. CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

Are re-visited once a month up to three months, then once every three months up to one year.

3. CHILDREN BETWEEN 1—2 YEARS.

Are visited once every six months.

4. CHILDREN BETWEEN 2—5 YEARS.

Are visited at least once a year.

The records are kept by the Health Visitors on cards, which, when the child reaches the age of five years, are passed on to the School Medical Department.

The above Scheme refers only to routine visiting and applies to those cases that appear to be running a normal course. Cases needing special treatment or showing any defect or deformity are kept under closer surveillance.

The following is a record of visits made by the Health Visitors during the year :—

Visits in connection with Midwives' Acts	...	1,398
Visits to expectant mothers	... ..	1,833
First visits to infants under one year of age	...	2,924
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	...	14,006
„ „ children over one year of age and under school age	... ..	13,242
Visits to cases under Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations	... ..	65
„ „ cases of Pneumonia, Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps	... ..	634
Visits in connection with free milk	... ..	1,443
„ „ „ Orthopædic Clinic	... ..	145
Visits to nurse children under Children Act	...	767
Other visits...	... ..	1,254

10. GRANTS OF FREE MILK, COD LIVER OIL, ETC.

The number of families who received free milk was 1,807, compared with 1,651 in 1933.

The applications are scrutinised by the Milk Sub-Committee each month, but emergency grants of dried milk can be issued on the authority of the Medical Officer who knows the case. Any refusals by the staff are referred to the Committee. Often the applicant is not prepared to comply with the regulations laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Corporation of Southampton. Frequent removals cause confusion, and disappointment also.

Cod Liver Oil remains the staple nutrient preparation given to the patients attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to aid growth and resistance to infection. Very few children are unable to take it. Some other preparations are sold much below cost to aid breast-feeding and nutrition of very young children.

The total free fresh milk granted during the year was 253,158 pints, compared with 253,163 pints in 1933; free dried milk 20,441lbs., compared with 15,384lbs. in 1933.

Only pasteurized milk treated by the Retarder process is supplied to mothers and infants under the Council's scheme.

During the year the following grants of free fresh milk were made :—

			Average number on books.		Total amount supplied in pints.
Expectant mothers	...	...	73	...	23,209
Nursing mothers	...	...	195	...	62,751
Infants under 6 months	...	...	44	...	15,460
Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age	...	...	406	...	151,738

Grants of milk at less than cost price.

The following amounts were supplied :—

			Average number on books.		Total amount supplied in pints.
Expectant mothers	...	...	1	...	215
Nursing mothers	...	...	2	...	739
Infants under 6 months	...	...	1	...	126
Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age	...	...	5	...	1,589

The following grants of free dried milk, etc., were also made :

			Average number on books.		Total amount supplied in lbs.
Expectant mothers	...	...	1	...	43
Nursing mothers	...	...	3	...	218
Infants under 6 months	...	...	59	...	5,422
Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age	...	...	145	...	14,758
Issues of Malt and Cod Liver Oil, in lbs.	...	...	—	...	Free. 5,098
Ditto from Sydney House	...	...	—	...	561

The amount of dried milk issued at less than cost price was 329lbs.

The following figures give further particulars as to the distribution of free milk during 1934 :—

Number receiving fresh milk, December 31st, 1933	723	
„ „ dried milk „ „ „	178	
	—	901
„ „ fresh milk „ „ 1934	778	
„ „ dried milk „ „ „	230	
	—	1,008

SALE OF DRIED MILK AT COST PRICE.

A number of persons who are known to the Department buy dried milk at cost price at the various centres. Also some of the nutrient preparations for children are sold at cost price. Three brands of dried milk are stocked.

The total number of issues of dried milk at East Park Terrace was 19,353, and the weight in pounds 27,784. The total number of issues of malt and cod liver oil was 5,972, weight in pounds 5,986. In addition the following issues were made from Sydney House :—malt and cod liver oil 542, weight in pounds 561.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

This Clinic is still steadily increasing in size, and more General Practitioners have begun to realise its value. The cases sent up have been very varied, and they have in most part received satisfactory treatment.

The Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, at Alton, in conjunction with which this Clinic is run, has continued to receive cases requiring in-patient treatment, and splints, calipers, spinal jackets, trons, surgical boots, and other instruments have been supplied during the year under review.

The least satisfactory part of the work is the remedial work.

We have now a fully-trained Masseuse, who attends the Clinic on three sessions per week. She does excellent work, both in classes and in individual treatments, but it is impossible for anyone to do justice to the remedial work in the time at her disposal. Over 180 cases of spinal deformities and over 120 cases of flat foot were treated during the year. When it is realised that most of these require bi-weekly treatments, it will be seen that three sessions a week are quite inadequate. It is hoped that during next year a full-time Masseuse will be appointed, and then the Orthopædic Clinic will be fully adequate for all present purposes. The following cases were treated during the year :—

Ankles, fracture of	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anterior, Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	29
Arachnodactyly	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arthnogrposis, multiplex conginita	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asthenia, muscular	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birth Palsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clavicle, fracture of	...	...	...	...	...	1

Congenital—

Absence of Pectorals	...	...	...	...	I
Amputation of Arm	...	...	...	...	I
Deformity of Thumb	...	...	...	...	I
Deformity of Toes	...	...	...	...	6
Deformity of Spine	...	...	...	...	7
Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	...	5
Dislocation of Patella	...	...	...	...	2
Metatarsal Varus...	...	...	...	...	I
Multiple Deformities	...	...	...	...	I
Myositis ...	...	...	...	...	I
Short Leg ...	...	...	...	...	2
Talipes Calcaneo-valgus	...	...	...	...	I
Talipes equino-varus	...	...	...	...	16
Weakness of Deltoid	...	...	...	...	I
Erb's Palsy ...	...	...	...	...	I
Femur, old fracture of	...	...	...	...	I
Hallux Rigidus	...	...	...	...	I
Hallux Valgus	...	...	...	...	5
Hammer Toe ...	...	...	...	...	3
Humerus, fracture of	...	...	...	...	I
Injury of Finger	...	...	...	...	2
Injury of Foot	...	...	...	...	2
Injury of Hand	...	...	...	...	I
Knee, Ankylosis of	...	...	...	...	I
Knee, Internal Derangement of	...	...	...	...	I
Knee, Chronic Synovitis of	...	...	...	...	I
Metatarsalgia ...	...	...	...	...	I
Osteomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	3
Pes Cavus ...	...	...	...	...	6
Pes Planus—					
Simple ...	...	...	...	...	6
With Valgus	...	...	...	...	25
With Peroneal Spasm	...	...	...	...	2
Pseudocoxalgia ...	...	...	...	...	2
Rheumatoid Arthritis...	...	...	...	...	3
Rickets—					
Bowed Tibia	...	...	...	...	6
General ...	...	...	...	...	22
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	...	23
Renal ...	...	...	...	...	I
Schlatter's Disease	...	...	...	...	I
Spastic Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	12
Spastic Paraplegia	...	...	...	...	12
Spinal Deformities—					
Kyphosis ...	...	...	...	...	93
Kypho-scoliosis	...	...	...	...	29

Spinal Deformities—						
Kypho-scolio-lordosis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	60
Spondylitis Deformicus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis of—						
Ankle	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dactylitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	...	...	...	18
Knee	...	...	...	...	...	9
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spine	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	2
Volkmann's Ischalmic Contracture				...	...	1
Warts, Plantaer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Orthopædic—						
Nil Abnormal detected	...	...	...	...	...	10
Old Nasal obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table showing attendances of patients during the year 1934:

[illegible]

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a total of the notifications received during the year, also the rate per 1,000 of the population :—

				Notified.		Rate per 1000 of Population.		England and Wales.
Small Pox	...	...	...	0	...	0.00	...	0.04
Diphtheria	...	...	...	741	...	4.19	...	1.70
Erysipelas	...	...	...	73	...	0.40	...	0.51
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	582	...	3.29	...	3.76
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	5	...	0.03	...	0.03
*Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	9	...	3.12	...	4.0
*Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	30	...	10.46	...	9.6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	3	...	0.02	...	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	2	...	0.01	...	—
*Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	23	...	8.31	...	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	618	...	3.50	...	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	36	...	0.20	...	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	83	...	0.47	...	—
Malaria	...	...	...	0	...	0.00	...	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	6	...	0.03	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	0.01	...	—
				<u>2,212</u>				

*The rate for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia is calculated on the number of live births and still births registered, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum on live births registered.

The death-rate from diseases usually classified as the chief epidemic diseases, namely : Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa, and Enteritis among children under two years of age, amounted to 0.312 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from the diseases specified above for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Small Pox	...	...	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Scarlet Fever	...	...	.011	.006	.000	.006	.006
Diphtheria	...	...	.170	.069	.011	.051	.119
Enteric Fever	...	...	.011	.000	.000	.000	.006
Measles	...	...	.240	.006	.079	.034	.051
Whooping Cough	...	...	.023	.080	.073	.039	.085
Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age...	...	...	.091	.069	.085	.045	.045
Total Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	<u>.546</u>	<u>.230</u>	<u>.248</u>	<u>.175</u>	<u>.312</u>

The following table shows the number of notifications received of Infectious Diseases, which have been classified in age groups and Municipal Wards.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward.													Institutions.				
	At Ages—Years.								Town.	St. Mary's.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Denys.		Bitterne & Pear Tree.	Bitterne & Sholing.	Woolston.	St. Nicholas.
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 and upwards.																		
Small-pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	24	40	36	25	21	40	24	35	39	52	25	22	43	42	13	50	18
Scarlet Fever	582	4	93	383	56	40	5	1	64	81	53	56	48	21	17	18	20	26	118	20	34	31	23	16	67	28
Diphtheria	741	8	144	420	58	82	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	5	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	9	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	...	...	...	11	19	...	...	2	3	2	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	13
Erysipelas	73	4	4	5	7	14	24	15	6	3	4	4	4	3	1	2	...	7	3	4	3	4	7	...	5	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...
Encephalitis Lethar-	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gica ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neon-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
atorum ...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	2	3	1	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	83	...	7	21	17	17	15	6	2	2	4	3	5	3	2	2	4	2	8	3	1	6	13	1	5	17
Pulmonary Tuber-	...	...	10	183	152	183	82	8	48	23	39	32	33	28	15	14	32	56	55	32	35	47	33	25	64	7
culosis ...	618	...	...	...	8	6	4	1	3	1	3	4	3	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	4	...
Other Forms of	36	...	6	11	8	6	4	1	3	1	3	4	3	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	4	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	2212	39	264	1031	316	369	159	34	161	141	148	136	123	82	79	63	93	137	242	90	99	136	128	58	199	97

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable disease recorded in the Borough during the past five years:—

DISEASE.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	345	185	153	469	582
Diphtheria	410	215	212	286	741
Enteric Fever	14	8	9	6	5
Puerperal Fever	16	11	14	14	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	46	31	32	17	30
Erysipelas	80	58	58	74	73
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	2	8	8	3
Poliomyelitis	—	2	2	5	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38	37	30	35	23
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	356	299	325	232	618
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	42	31	45	46	36
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	3	5	2	2
Pneumonia	105	89	114	112	83
Malaria	2	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	1	1
Totals	1,457	971	1,008	1,307	2,212

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was made compulsorily notifiable on 1st April, 1914; Encephalitis Lethargica on the 1st January, 1919; Pneumonia, Malaria and Dysentery on 1st March, 1919, and Puerperal Pyrexia on the 1st October, 1926.

There were 1,315 visits and re-visits made to houses in which infectious diseases occurred, and inquiries were made relative to the probable source of infection, and the isolation of the patient. Information was also given concerning the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and in the case of Measles advice as to treatment and nursing of patients where a medical man was not in attendance.

Of the cases among residents of the Borough notified under the various Acts and Regulations, 1,415 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 37 houses in which cases occurred.

SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox was notified in the Borough during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year amounted to 582.

This number is an increase of 113 compared with 1933, and was the highest number notified in proportion to the population since 1915.

The increase in the number of cases, which commenced in July, 1933, continued during the year 1934, and was general throughout England and Wales. The rate per 1,000 of the population in Southampton was 3.29, and for England and Wales 3.76.

One death occurred among cases notified during the year.

The cases occurred generally throughout the Borough, the highest numbers being recorded in Shirley, St. Nicholas, Bitterne and Pear Tree, Bitterne and Sholing, Bevois and Northam Wards.

The number of cases notified and deaths resulting from the disease for the past five years were :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1930	...	...	...	345	2	0.58
1931	...	...	...	185	1	0.54
1932	...	...	...	153	0	0.00
1933	...	...	...	469	1	0.21
1934	...	...	...	582	1	0.17

Four hundred and ten of the cases notified among residents of the Borough were removed to the Isolation Hospital, which is equal to a percentage of 70.4, compared with 83.2 in 1933 and 60.7 in 1932.

In addition to the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough, 88 from neighbouring districts, three from the port, and four military cases were admitted for treatment.

The following table gives particulars of cases of Scarlet fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in the Isolation Hospital, the period of detention and the number of "return" cases during the past six years :—

Year.		Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. of " return " cases.	Cases treated at home.
1929	...	367	265	37.0	3	102
1930	...	345	263	33.0	2	82
1931	...	185	144	32.0	0	41
1932	...	153	122	34.3	1	31
1933	...	469	390	33.8	1	79
1934	...	582	410	31.8	1	172

DIPHTHERIA.

The increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria which was noticeable in the last two months of 1933 continued throughout the year 1934. The total number of cases notified during the year was 741, being the highest number ever recorded in Southampton. The cases notified reached their maximum during the last three months of the year, when 305 cases were notified. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 4.19, which compares with 1.70 for England and Wales. The case rate per 1,000 of the population in the Municipal Wards was:—

Town	6.63	Millbrook	1.91
St. Mary's	8.00	Shirley	6.52
Northam	5.64	Portswood	1.72
Trinity	7.19	St. Denys	3.49
Newtown... ..	6.10	Bitterne & Pear Tree	2.67
All Saints	2.62	Bitterne & Sholing	1.70
Bevois	2.31	Woolston... ..	2.04
Banister	2.03	St. Nicholas	4.53
Freemantle	2.81	Borough	4.19

Twenty-one deaths occurred from the disease, the case mortality being 2.83 per cent.

The number of cases notified and deaths recorded during the past five years are shown in the following Table:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1930	410	30	7.32
1931	215	12	5.58
1932	212	2	0.94
1933	286	9	3.15
1934	741	21	2.83

Six hundred and fifty-one of the cases notified among residents of the Borough were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 87.9, compared with 90.6 in 1933 and 92.0 in 1932.

In addition to the number specified above, two cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Port, thirty from neighbouring districts, and eight military cases.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

A scheme for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria was brought into operation in February, 1934.

Two sessions per week were devoted to this work at the East Park Terrace Centre from the 26th February, while later arrangements were made for one session per week at Sydney House, and

or the medical officers to carry out immunisation at the Welfare Centres. In isolated instances immunisation was carried out at the schools. Propaganda work was carried out by the medical officers in schools and Welfare Centres, and also by the Nurses on their visits to the homes, and the teachers were asked to collaborate.

The following table gives details of the work carried out during the period from the 26th February to the 31st December, 1934 :—

1. Number subjected to primary Schick Test :—

(a) With negative result	...	...	...	...	253*
(b) With positive result	...	...	...	...	180†
					— 433

(The children under (b) are also recorded in items 2, 3 and 4.)

* Four children previously immunised in other areas between 4/5 years ago found Schick negative.

† One child left school and refused to have course of injections.

2. Number who received full course of injections :—

(a)	With final Schick negative	...	...	...	^{23}I
(b)	With final Schick positive	...	...	...	3^*
					— 234

* One child received additional injection, and later proved Schick negative.

One given two extra doses, but left town before final Schick test.

One given two extra doses developed positive swab. See Case 5 overleaf.

3. Number who received full course of injections without final Schick test 723

4. Number who were in course of receiving injections :—

(a) Who had received one injection...	...	...	133
(b) Who had received two injections	...	...	91*
			— 224

* Two children left school and refused to complete course.

One child developed Mastoiditis, and course was not completed.

One child developed Diphtheria, and course was not completed. See Case 6 overleaf.

NOTE.—It is hoped that the children given under this heading will complete course during 1935.

The total number of children dealt with was 1,435.

The material employed throughout was Toxoid Anti-toxin vaccines, supplied by Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

The technique for administration was as follows:—i.c.c. injections intramuscularly into the deltoid at fortnightly intervals.

The following reports have been received of children developing clinical or bacteriological signs or symptoms of Diphtheria, after having received a course or during a course of injections:—

The following reports have been received of cases which have been reported as having developed Diphtheria during or after a course of protective injections:—

CASE 1.—This child was immunised with three injections during the period 5th April to the 3rd May, 1934, and a Schick test of the 5th July was negative. She was admitted to the Isolation Hospital on the 30th October, 1934, and was discharged on the 1st December. On admission to Hospital the child showed no clinical signs of Diphtheria, but the throat swab was reported positive. Swabs taken at the Hospital were consistently negative for Diphtheria; the child had apparently been a very temporary “carrier” of the disease.

CASE 2.—This case was admitted to the Hospital on the 5th July, 1934, with a positive throat swab. The condition was not clinically Diphtheria. Three immunising doses had been given between the 15th May and the 4th June, 1934. A Schick test on the 8th October, subsequent to the child's discharge from Hospital, was negative. (Note.—Only one month had elapsed between the last injection and date of admission.)

CASE 3.—A boy, aged 10, was admitted to Hospital from the Hollybrook Homes on the 26th July, 1934. He had received three injections at fortnightly intervals between the 26th June, 1934, and the 24th July, 1934. The clinical signs of Diphtheria were quite definite. This child was admitted two days after the last injection.

CASE 4.—A girl, aged 8, who had had her immunising injections on the same dates as in the previous case, was admitted to Hospital with Diphtheria on the 30th August. Here again the clinical signs were quite definite. The girl lived in Cottage No. 3, of the Hollybrook Homes.

CASE 5.—This child was admitted to Hospital on the 4th December from the Children's Hospital, following an operation for Mastoiditis, and subsequently had a positive ear swab. There were no clinical signs of Diphtheria. The child had received the usual immunising doses between the 28th May and the 25th June. A Schick test on the 10th September however proved to be positive. Two subsequent floccule injections were given on the 17th September and the 1st October; no final Schick test had been performed, owing to the child's admission to Hospital.

CASE 6.—In this case the child was admitted to Hospital on the 6th December. The child had received two injections, and was due to receive the third on the day on which she was admitted to Hospital. She was suffering from mild faucial Diphtheria, confirmed by positive throat swabs. The child had not been completely immunised.

It may be noted that in the first case only had the course and tests been completed, and that this child appears to have been a temporary carrier only. In Cases 2, 3, and 4 the requisite period of two months before complete immunisation is normally secured had not elapsed, and in Case 2 the condition is noted as not being clinically Diphtheria. Case 5 had not received a final Schick Test. In Case 6 the child had not completed the course of injections.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year amounted to five, including three cases of Para-Typhoid. All the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and five cases were admitted from the Port. Three cases were admitted for observation.

One death occurred from the disease, being the first death for four years from this disease recorded among cases notified in the Borough.

The number of cases notified, and the deaths that occurred amongst cases notified in the Borough for the past five years are given in the following table :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths amongst cases notified in the Borough.
1930	...	...	...	14	2	14.3
1931	...	...	...	8	0	0.0
1932	...	...	...	9	0	0.0
1933	...	...	...	6	0	0.0
1934	...	...	...	5	1	20.0

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

The Borough was comparatively free from Influenza during the year, only 14 deaths being recorded. The number of deaths in 1933 was 50, and in 1932 56.

The deaths from all forms of Pneumonia totalled 138, which compares favourably with 172 in 1933, and 197 in 1932.

The notifications received of cases of Pneumonia were 83, compared with 112 in 1933.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year, which proved fatal.

Venereal Diseases.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The year 1934 was the second year of the re-organised Venereal Diseases Scheme, commenced at the end of 1932.

Out-patient Clinics are carried on in the New Clinic, Vicarage Grounds, where male patients are treated ; and at 23 East Park Terrace for female patients. In cases which necessitate in-patient treatment, wards are available in the Borough Hospital.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1934 at each of the Clinics provided by the Local Authority for the treatment of Venereal Diseases :—

Number of new cases dealt with for the first time during the year suffering from—

			Males.	Females and Children.	Total.
Syphilis (all stages)	...	...	120	75	195
Soft Chancre	...	...	3	—	3
Gonorrhœa	...	...	311	70	381
			—	—	—
			434	145	579
			—	—	—
Conditions other than Venereal			178	105	283
			—	—	—
Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic during 1934	...	...	27,309	8,105	35,414
Total number of in-patients ad- mitted for treatment during 1934...	...	...	87	60	147
Aggregate number of in-patient days of treatment given to persons	...	...	4,949	3,649	8,598

The number of new cases treated show the following increases when compared with the previous year, viz. :—Syphilis : males 7, females 10 ; Gonorrhœa : males 32, females 17 ; conditions other than Venereal, 80. The attendance at the out-patient Clinics was 35,414, compared with 24,963 in 1933.

The in-patient treatment also showed an increase of 29, and the in-patient days 1,850.

Attendances at the out-patient Clinics show very marked increase on previous years, a point of great satisfaction, because this does not denote any marked increase in the incidence of the various diseases, but a better co-operation on the part of patients generally, greater interest and desire to carry out the treatment prescribed by the medical officers.

SOURCE OF PATIENTS.

As in previous years, a large majority of patients report at the Clinics on their own account. The very stigma of Venereal disease makes the individual chary of even consulting his or her family doctor. Private practitioners have, however, referred 38% of the total new cases. The happy co-operation with other Clinics and Hospitals in the town continues, and wherever the possibility of Venereal infection arises, patients are immediately referred for the opinion of the Venereal Diseases Officer. Other Clinics of the Public Health Scheme are a constant source of new patients, and particularly must be mentioned here the co-operation of the Ante-Natal Department, where every expectant mother has a routine blood test, and other examinations carried out to eliminate the possibility of disease which may lie latent, but have such disastrous effects upon the unborn child, leading in over 80% of cases to abortion or still birth.

On the female side, the Probation Officers have been of great assistance in helping with girls who are destitute and suffering from disease. In Hope Lodge many such girls have been happily housed, and have attended the out-patient Clinics regularly. This branch of the co-operative work is very essential from the point of view of the individual and the community.

SYPHILIS.

The incidence of Primary Syphilis in the County Borough is singularly low. In other parts of the country a similar decrease in early cases has been noticed for several years. On the other hand, large numbers of late cases are still referred to the Clinics from all sources. Congenital Syphilis is fairly prevalent, as is only to be expected with large numbers of old standing cases in the adult. The same vigorous supervision by the Assistant School Medical Officers and Dental Surgeons brings many cases under supervision, and the Free Eye Hospital is also a very constant source. Most of these unfortunate sufferers, without the modern treatment available at the Clinics, would probably lose their sight completely, or have it materially reduced. Many cases of under-development and deformity can be traced to this disease.

GONORRHŒA.

As in recent years, Gonorrhœa accounts for by far the largest proportion of all new cases reporting at the Clinics, both amongst the males and females.

CHANCROID.

For a seaport town, it must again be noted that this disease is singularly infrequent, probably because of the better hygiene of seamen sailing from these Docks.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

In the definition of the Ministry of Health, this disease includes any cases of discharge from a baby's eyes within the first twenty-one days of life. In practically all instances these cases are treated at the Free Eye Hospital, but all cases notified to the department are subsequently examined along with the mother by the Venereal Diseases Officer to make sure that any cases due to Gonorrhœa may have immediate treatment. In the vast majority of cases the condition has proved to be of the catarrhal type and non-gonococcal, which is a tribute to the work of the Clinics during the past few years, and the more adequate preventative treatment by those engaged in obstetric practice. When it is considered that any delay or inadequacy of treatment in Ophthalmia Neonatorum may lead to complete destruction of the sight of a baby's eyes in a very short time, any measures, no matter how difficult, are more than adequately repaid by the results.

VULVO-VAGINITIS.

Fortunately there have been very few cases of this disease during the year. In each case discovered immediate admission to the Borough Hospital has been arranged, as this is one of the most contagious diseases in any community of young females. Some shortening of Hospital treatment has been obtained by the use of Thulin Therapy.

NON-VENEREAL DISEASES.

As is to be expected, a large number of cases falling into this category are reviewed every year in the Clinics. The cases include those of non-gonococcal infection of the genitalia, and cases which report following exposure, not on account of symptoms, but through fear of infection, and have of necessity to be watched for a period of not less than three months owing to a frequently

prolonged incubation period in Syphilis. In the female Clinic numerous cases, which really fall under the heading of Gynæcology, are referred.

LABORATORY WORK.

Venereal Diseases examination and treatment necessitates a very high standard of laboratory facilities.

Specimens were submitted for examination to the Municipal Laboratory, No. 23 East Park Terrace. This laboratory is recognised by the Ministry of Health Venereal Diseases Scheme.

TREATMENT.

All modern forms of therapy are available at the Clinics and at the Borough Hospital. The drugs of the arsenobenzol group still hold the field in the treatment of Syphilis. Potassium iodide and bismuth are frequently combined.

The results in Syphilis have been particularly satisfactory, and large numbers of men and women with late manifestations have been enabled to continue in their daily work, or, after several months' treatment, to return to some light work, thus many cases, which would otherwise become chargeable to the local ratepayers, can carry on and take their share in the battle of life. Vigorous treatment of these early cases has prevented dissemination in the community and lasting damage to the individual.

Gonorrhœa, unfortunately, is not a disease which can be treated by any specific means, and until further research and experience evolve some method corresponding to the arsenobenzol in Syphilis, the rather long-standing method of irrigation and local painting with antiseptics is the basis of treatment.

During the past year greater success has been attained by the use of a new group of vaccines in the building up of general resistance.

The association with ships' surgeons has been even more firmly consolidated, and has led to a happy co-operation, which allows of a great many cases, still suffering from the disease, but not dangerous to others, being able to proceed to sea and carry out intermediate treatment. Thus the fear of prolonged enforced unemployment among seamen reporting at the Clinic is no longer

the deterrent it previously was, and so there is less concealment, quack treatment, and diminished dangers to other members of the community.

During the year several cases of Neuro-Syphilis were treated, in addition to the administration of Tryparsamide, a particularly selective drug, in cases of involvement of the nervous system, by artificial infection with Malaria. The results have been particularly gratifying, and all early cases of Neuro-Syphilis treated by this method have an excellent chance of complete remission, while the longer-established cases are saved from gross results, both clinical and economical.

The same excellent results have been obtained in maternity cases where any woman suffering from Syphilis, who can be treated from the third month onwards, has a 95% chance of a healthy child, and even as late as five or six months the percentage is 60%.

FOLLOW UP.

Every endeavour is made throughout the year to prevent default before completion of treatment by patients. As in previous years, confidential letters and tactful follow up by Health Visitors were utilised. In the relatively small numbers of cases of refusal by individuals to attend for treatment, it raises a feeling of regret that the law does not allow of more forceful attack by the Health Authorities, so that the community may be safeguarded from such careless individuals.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

In the following pages Statistical Tables as required by the Ministry of Health are appended :—

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.		Conditions other than venereal.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Totals.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	855	103	2	...	819	49	11	26	1687	1865
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	4	4	...	...	13	6	...	...	17	27
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15
" secondary	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
" all later stages	82	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	126
" congenital	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	35
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	279	61	...	...	279	340
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	32	9	...	...	32	41
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	105	178	283
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	43	5	...	...	50	3	...	...	93	101
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	1022	187	5	...	1193	128	189	131	2409	2855
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	208	3	1	...	327	17	136	105	672	797
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
" secondary ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" all later stages	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16
" congenital ... ..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	21	16	...	...	21	37
" later ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	609	11	...	...	495	10	...	...	1104	1125
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	29	12	1	...	62	7	...	...	92	111
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	165	138	3	...	285	78	53	26	506	748
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	1022	187	5	...	1193	128	189	131	2409	2855

Return relating to all Persons at the Treatment Centres at East Park Terrace, Southampton.—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than venereal.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—										
Syphilis, primary	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" secondary	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" all later stages	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
" congenital	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11. Number of attendances :—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	3521	3204	4	...	6396	2506	380	437	10301	6147
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	427	35	6	...	16475	1923	100	...	17008	1958
Total attendances	3948	3239	10	...	22871	4429	480	437	27309	8105
12. In-patients :—										
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year...	46	21	...	...	28	38	13	1	87	60
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	3600	1223	...	...	991	2383	358	43	4949	3649
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods										
Under 1 year.										
M.	4	1	...	2	6	6	5	11	15	20
F.										
15 years and over.										
M.										
F.										
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of syphilis :—										
(a) Names of preparations	{		Neokharsivan,	Novastab,	N.A.B.	Mercury.		Bismuth.		
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	{		Stabilarsan.			Hydrarg c creta.		Bismostab,		
	{		3213			Pil. Hyd.		Quinostab.		
	{					...		4431		

16. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—

- (a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...
- (b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...

Microscopical.		Serum Tests.	
For Spirochetes.	For Gonococci.	Wassermann.	Others for Syphilis.
64	648	...	...
...	2368	1989	42
			...

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centres during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	Southampton	Hampshire	Wiltshire	London	Sunderland	Scotland	Northumbria	Liverpool	South Wales	Durham	Cornwall	North Wales	Kent	Yorkshire	Dover	Northampton	Isle of Wight	Essex	Berkshire	Devon	Portsmouth	Gloucestershire	Manchester	Bristol	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from : Syphilis ...	200	23	2	10	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	243
Soft Chancre ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gonorrhœa ...	337	47	1	17	...	6	...	7	3	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	434
Conditions other than venereal ...	234	37	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	283
Total ...	772	108	6	29	...	8	...	10	4	1	4	...	2	4	1	...	2	5	...	2	3	...	1	1	963
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ...	31173	2872	27	537	7	172	11	56	78	10	178	1	14	69	88	25	13	19	4	7	35	12	5	1	135414
C. Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ...	8306	95	77	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8598
D. Number of doses of approved arseno-benzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and in-patient Department to patients residing in each area ...	2735	396	6	23	...	1	4	19	6	1	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	3213

The following is a copy of the return supplied to the Ministry of Health of the work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory, which is approved under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916.

Pathological examinations made in the Municipal Laboratory during the year 1934 relating to persons residing in the following areas :—

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests for Treatment Centre.														Grand Total.	
	Southampton.	Hampshire.	Cornwall.	Devon.	Essex.	Wiltshire.	South Wales.	Scotland.	London.	Liverpool.	Dover.	Nottingham.	Portsmouth.	Total.		For Medical Practitioners.
Microscopical—																
For detection of spirochetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For detection of Gonococci ...	2363	288	9	2	2	3	15	9	25	11	2	4	3	2736	195	2931
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serum Tests—																
For Wassermann reactions ...	1744	133	2	1	...	2	5	8	13	2	...	...	...	1910	865	2775
Others for Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Gonococcal Infection ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid—																
Ross-Jones Test	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
Cell Count ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Cultures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tests not included above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4148	422	11	3	3	5	20	17	38	13	2	4	3	4689	1068	5757

Tuberculosis and Cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS.**MORTALITY.**

The mortality from Tuberculosis during the year 1934 was 190, compared with 185 in 1933. The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis totalled 173, an increase of 14 compared with the previous year. The deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, however, decreased from 26 to 17.

The deaths occurred from the following forms of the disease :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	173
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	10
Tuberculosis of Spine	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis of Kidneys	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Lymphatic system	...	...	...	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
				—
				190
				—

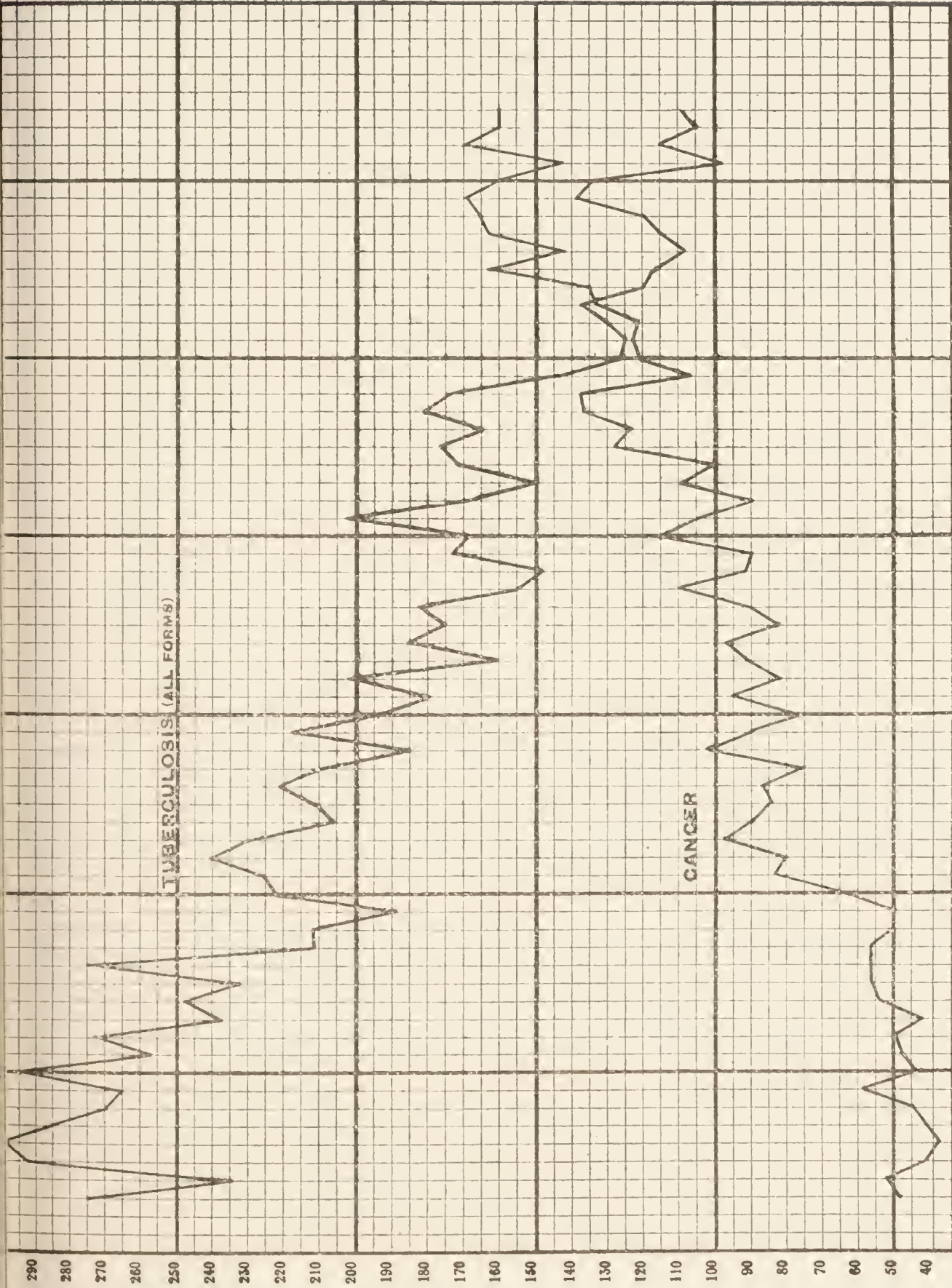
This gives a death rate per 100,000 of the population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis of 98.1, and for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 9.6, and for all forms of Tuberculosis 107.7.

The following are the comparative mortality figures during 1934 in Southampton and England and Wales per 100,000 of the population :—

	Southampton.			...	England and Wales.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Respiratory							
Tuberculosis	123.9	73.8	98.1	...	75.9	52.0	63.5
Other							
Tuberculosis	15.2	4.4	9.6	...	14.0	11.8	12.9

NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received during the year was 638. This was an increase of 406 on the previous year. In addition, 44 cases came to the notice of the department otherwise than by formal notification. This gives an incidence rate of 3.89 per 1,000 population. This increase



DEATHS PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER
IN SOUTHAMPTON 1873 TO 1934

in the notification rate is an apparent and not a real one, and signifies that more early cases are being recognised and treated. The ratio of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis to primary notifications for the year 1934 was 170 to 638, or 26.6%. This compares favourably with the figure 57.4% for 1933.

The following table shows the years in which primary notifications were received of those patients who died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year :—

1934	...	...	54	1924	...	...	1
1933	...	...	26	1923	...	...	1
1932	...	...	12	1922	...	...	1
1931	...	...	13	1921	...	...	0
1930	...	...	10	1920	...	...	1
1929	...	...	13	1919	...	...	2
1928	...	...	1	1918	...	...	1
1927	...	...	2	Not notified	...	27	
1926	...	...	4	Transferable	...	3	
1925	...	...	1				
						<hr/>	
						173	
						<hr/>	

The Tuberculosis Department encourages notification in the earliest stages of the disease. It is quite wrong to delay notification until tubercle bacilli appear in the sputum. Statistics prove that about 80% of sputum positive cases die within 10 years.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930, DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 29th DECEMBER, 1934.

Total Notifications	...	...	...	...	676
Notification of Admission to Hospital	...	...	...	...	318
Ditto Discharged...	...	...	...	...	310
					<hr/>
					1304
					<hr/>

Of the above total 654 were notifications of new cases. In addition to the above, 57 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

The localisation of the disease of the notified cases was :—

Lungs	...	...	...	618	Cervical Glands	...	...	6
Meninges of Brain			...	4	Ankle	...	...	1
Peritoneum and Intestines				6	Testicles	...	...	2
Spine	...	...	...	5	Tarsus	...	...	1
Hip	...	...	...	2	Eye	...	...	1
Knee	...	...	...	4	Bladder	...	...	1
Kidney	...	...	...	3				

On 31st December there were 392 sputum positive cases on the Dispensary register. They were notified, as shown in the following table :—

Previous to 1926	25	1931	...	...	34		
1926	...	...	4	1932	...	...	55
1927	...	...	12	1933	...	...	72
1928	...	...	28	1934	...	...	107
1929	...	...	27				—
1930	...	...	28				392

From the table of primary notifications it is seen that there has been a great increase in the number of children notified. The Department holds the view that Tuberculous infection in childhood is very common, and, although only rarely fatal, is a cause of much ill-health. This question will be discussed more fully under the heading of Childhood Tuberculosis.

The aim of the Department is directed towards a decrease in the number of infectious cases amongst the primary notifications, and establishing a diagnosis in the earliest stage of the disease.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part 1.—Summary of Notifications during the Period from the
1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934, in the
Area of the County Borough of Southampton.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications (including duplicates).
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- w'rds	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary—													
Males ...	—	6	58	42	26	32	48	43	40	19	6	320	332
Females ...	—	4	40	43	44	50	55	37	18	5	2	298	306
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males ...	—	4	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	20	21
Females ...	—	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	16	17

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

Part II.—New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of
the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned
period, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- w'rds	Total cases.
Pulmonary—												
Males... ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	7	3	3	25
Females ...	—	—	2	—	1	2	7	3	2	2	—	19
Non-Pulmonary—												
Males... ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	9
Females ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN—Continued.

The source or sources from which information as to the before-mentioned cases was obtained are stated below:—

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Death Returns from Local Registrars	26	8
Ditto Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	1	—
Posthumous Notifications	3	4
“Transfers” from other Areas (other than transferable deaths)	14	1
Other Sources	—	—

NOTIFICATION REGISTER.

Part III.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Cases.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of Cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1934, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health	812	679	1491	131	125	256	1747
Number of Cases <i>removed</i> from the Register during the year by reason, <i>inter alia</i> , of:—							
1.—Withdrawal of Notification	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.—Recovery from the Disease	9	4	13	1	2	3	16
3.—Death	107	63	170	10	4	14	184

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1934.

Including cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

(Inserted by request of the Ministry of Health.)

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1—5	6	4	6	2	1	...	2	...
5—10	58	42	5	4	...	2	1	1
10—15	42	43	1	4	...	2	1	2
15—20	27	45	1	3	1	5	...	...
20—25	34	52	4	2	10	12	1	...
25—35	50	62	3	3	26	25	1	1
35—45	49	40	3	1	26	6	4	...
45—55	47	20	2	1	18	7	...	...
55—65	22	7	2	...	18	7	2	...
65 and up'ds. }	9	2	1	...	6	1	...	...
Totals	345	317	29	20	106	67	13	4

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE showing case-rates, deaths, and death-rates per 1,000 of the population from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the year 1934.

WARD.	CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.		Pulmonary.	
							Non-Pulmonary.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Town	49	5.08	3	0.31	52	5.39	19	1.98
2. St. Mary's	23	2.27	1	0.10	24	2.37	10	0.99
3. Northam	40	4.26	3	0.32	43	4.58	10	1.07
4. Trinity	32	4.11	4	0.51	36	4.62	8	1.03
5. Newtown	33	4.20	3	0.38	36	4.58	7	0.89
6. All Saints	28	3.52	1	0.12	29	3.64	5	0.63
7. Bevois	15	2.04	2	0.27	17	2.31	7	0.95
8. Banister	14	1.58	...	...	14	1.58	6	0.68
9. Freemanthle	32	4.49	...	...	32	4.49	9	1.27
10. Millbrook	57	4.20	3	0.22	60	4.42	11	0.81
11. Shirley	56	3.09	1	0.06	57	3.15	16	0.89
12. Portswood	32	2.75	1	0.08	33	2.83	14	1.21
13. St. Denys	35	3.60	1	0.10	36	3.70	10	1.03
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ...	48	4.13	2	0.17	50	4.30	7	0.60
15. Bitterne and Sholing ...	34	2.51	5	0.37	39	2.88	16	1.19
16. Woolston	25	3.19	2	0.25	27	3.44	8	1.03
17. St. Nicholas	65	4.39	4	0.27	69	4.66	10	0.68
Borough	618	3.50	36	0.20	654	3.70	173	0.98
...							17	0.10
							190	1.08

TUBERCULOSIS.

Average case-rates and death-rates per 1,000 of the population from Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the ten years 1925—1934.

WARD.	CASE-RATE.			DEATH RATE.		
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1. Town	3.42	0.34	3.76	1.99	0.21	2.20
2. St. Mary's	2.15	0.38	2.53	1.09	0.13	1.22
3. Northam	2.53	0.56	3.09	1.29	0.17	1.46
4. Trinity	2.28	0.39	2.67	1.13	0.24	1.37
5. Newtown	1.82	0.23	2.05	0.85	0.10	0.95
6. All Saints	1.83	0.25	2.08	0.82	0.14	0.96
7. Bevois	1.74	0.19	1.93	0.97	0.05	1.02
8. Banister	1.28	0.09	1.37	0.63	0.05	0.68
9. Freemantle	1.89	0.19	2.08	1.04	0.22	1.26
10. Millbrook	1.97	0.24	2.21	0.93	0.20	1.13
11. Shirley	1.77	0.16	1.93	0.86	0.07	0.93
12. Portswood	1.42	0.17	1.59	0.71	0.10	0.81
13. St. Denys	1.85	0.24	2.09	0.93	0.10	1.03
14. Bitterne & Pear Tree	2.00	0.20	2.20	1.03	0.12	1.15
15. Bitterne & Sholing ...	1.58	0.35	1.93	0.92	0.22	1.14
16. Woolston	1.56	0.25	1.81	0.91	0.16	1.07
17. St. Nicholas	2.21	0.25	2.45	1.05	0.19	1.24
Borough	1.98	0.27	2.25	1.01	0.16	1.17

DISPENSARY WORK.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is responsible for the clinical work at the two Dispensaries. These are situated at 1 East Park Terrace, and Sydney House, Bitterne. At the latter Clinic two sessions are held weekly, one on Monday evening and the other on Thursday morning. Sessions are held at East Park Terrace on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and Thursday evening. The Thursday evening session is intended mainly for those whose work prevents their attendance in the day time. Tuesday morning is largely given over to children and the examination of contacts.

There has been a great increase in the work done at Sydney House during the year, as shown in the following table :—

Year.	New Patients.	Contacts.	Others.	Total.
1933	49	5	511	565
1934	111	156	1888	2155

The total number of attendances at the two Dispensaries for the year was 10,369, against 4,905 for 1933.

HEALTH VISITORS.

There are ten Health Visitors attached to the Municipal Clinics. The Tuberculosis Department shares with the other branches of the Public Health service the services of these nurses. For obvious reasons, this is a better scheme than allocating one or two nurses for this particular branch of work.

Each week approximately ten notified cases are given to each Visitor. In the case of newly-notified patients, a detailed environmental form is completed. She obtains important information on several points connected with the Department, and is an invaluable asset in the Department's policy of keeping in personal touch with its patients.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer interviews the Health Visitors on Saturday mornings, and is furnished with their weekly reports.

During the year no complaint was made directly to the Department concerning the work of Health Visitors, which proves conclusively their tact and kindness in dealing with patients.

Health Visitors paid 8,138 visits to homes for Dispensary purposes.

NEW PATIENTS.

New patients are seen at any session at both Dispensary Clinics.

During the year 699 new patients were examined. About 90% of these were referred to the Department by medical practitioners.

A new patient is examined systematically. The various parts of the body as well as the chest are examined clinically. An X-Ray appointment is then made, and a sputum flask given, with instructions to return a specimen of sputum as soon as convenient. At the conclusion of the investigation, a report is furnished to the practitioner, stating the diagnosis when possible, and suggesting disposal or treatment. In a few cases it is impossible to arrive at a diagnosis in the Dispensary, and in these instances the patient is asked to come for a short period into the Borough Hospital for further investigation.

It is the aim of the Department to furnish practitioners with reports within a week, but a delay in returning a specimen of sputum occasionally causes a delay. It is therefore advisable for practitioners to ask new patients to bring a specimen with them.

Of the new patients examined, 447 were found to be definitely Tuberculous, while 73 were discharged as Non-Tuberculous. The remaining 179 were being kept under observation.

CONTACTS.

The examination of contacts is perhaps the most important branch of work of a Tuberculosis Dispensary. Accordingly it has been encouraged during the year, and 781 contacts have been examined. This number represents an increase of 740 on the previous year.

The presence of Tuberculosis was found in 117, and of the remainder 398 were placed under observation, usually on account of close association with an infectious case.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer visited 75 patients in their homes during the year.

SPUTA EXAMINATIONS.

The sputum is examined whenever possible for tubercle bacilli and albumen. Even in undoubtedly active cases of Tuberculosis, it is occasionally necessary to examine the sputum on several occasions before the tubercle bacillus can be found. The Lowenstein-Janson method of cultivation has been found useful in these cases, and 55 specimens have been examined in this way. The presence of albumen is indicative of a lung lesion of some description, but is not pathognomonic of Tuberculosis.

Eight hundred and fifty-four specimens of sputa were examined, 404 of which were examined for albumen.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

One thousand one hundred and seventy-one X-Ray photographs were taken during the year in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Skigrams are taken as a routine of all new patients and of old patients from time to time, in order to determine the progress of the disease. Serial films of the same patient provide permanent graphic records, and are very useful in

forming a prognosis. The scope of the work for the Department includes chests, spinal columns, long bones and joints. X-Rays provide valuable help in both the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis, and the installation of a new plant in the Sanatorium will be a great asset.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The institutions provided for the treatment of Tuberculosis are the County Borough Sanatorium, Millbrook, and the Borough Hospital, Shirley Warren. There are 48 beds at the former and 45 beds at the latter institution, allocated as follows :—

Borough Sanatorium	...	32 male beds.
		16 female beds.
Borough Hospital	... ..	31 male beds.
		14 female beds.

There is no special provision for the treatment of children.

A new pavilion of 36 beds is to be erected shortly at Millbrook, together with an X-Ray plant. When this is opened it is hoped that long waiting lists will be avoided, and that patients might derive benefit from longer sanatorium treatment. A few cases of Tuberculosis are treated in outside sanatoria, the Council defraying part or whole of the expense. During the year several children suffering from Tuberculosis were sent to the East Anglian Sanatorium, Colchester. Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are treated at Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital, Alton.

Sanatorium treatment has been rendered difficult during the last three months of the year. In October a pavilion of 36 beds was utilised for the treatment of Diphtheria, and a further 12 beds taken in December.

The therapeutic aspect of Tuberculosis is up to date, and carried out in the institutions provided. Treatment by means of collapsing the affected lung is carried out whenever possible. In cases of unilateral disease, showing no tendency to heal spontaneously, the operation is usually very successful. The usual procedure is that of introducing air into the pleural cavity. Where this fails, and it is felt that the lung should be collapsed, the operation of paralysing one half of the diaphragm is done. Thoracoplasty consists in removing parts of the ribs on the affected side. This is a severe operation, and no case was subjected to the operation during the year. One case of Phrenic Evulsion was done.

The following table summarises the work done in this respect :

Artificial Pneumothorax inductions, successful	9
Artificial Pneumothorax inductions, unsuccessful, owing to adhesions between the pleural layers	2
Refills, for maintaining the Pneumothorax	450
Phrenic Evulsions	1
Thoracoplastic operations	0

Gold treatment has been continued during the year, and definite improvement has been noticed in patients receiving this treatment.

Several patients have benefited by the use of Tuberculin.

It is proposed in the near future to appoint a Resident Medical Officer at the Borough Sanatorium. The duties of this officer will consist largely in the care and supervision of sanatorium patients. It is hoped that this will strengthen what has been in the past a weak part of the Tuberculosis scheme.

AFTER-CARE.

Patients on discharge from Hospital or Sanatorium are required to attend the Dispensary for further supervision and treatment. Insured patients who are too ill to attend are placed under the care of their Medical Practitioner, who is required to furnish a quarterly report in accordance with the Ministry of Health Regulations.

During the year 55 reports on Form GP 36 were received.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

The economic depression and long treatment necessary cause no little hardship to sufferers from Tuberculosis, and such articles of diet as milk, butter, and eggs are the first to be reduced.

To patients who find it difficult to obtain such foodstuffs, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer recommends a period of extra nourishment. This scheme does not apply to patients who are not likely to recover sufficiently to return to work.

RE-HOUSING OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

There is no definite scheme at present for re-housing infectious cases, although in a few cases the unsatisfactory condition of

patients' houses having been brought to the notice of the Department, action has been taken. Slums and overcrowding are two of the main factors in the spread of Tuberculosis, and a great decrease in the mortality rate from Tuberculosis will occur when slum dwellings cease to exist.

CHILDHOOD TUBERCULOSIS.

One marked difference between the Department's policy in 1934 and in previous recent years is its attitude towards Tuberculosis in the child. The mortality of Tuberculosis in children is practically negligible, and does not in itself demand a reduction. Nevertheless, much suffering and chronic ill-health can result from a Tuberculous infection in the school child.

The application of the Mantoux test demonstrates that most children at school leaving age have been attacked by the disease. In only a comparatively small number is there any definite ill-health, and it is with these children that the Department attempts to deal.

An enormous amount of work in various parts of the world has been done on this question within recent years, with particular reference to the aetiology of adolescent Tuberculosis and its prevention. Although perhaps no definite proof exists that infection in childhood has any bearing on the very fatal disease of adolescence, it is believed that in the future a definite connection will be found. This might depend upon the age at which a child is first attacked, or the severity of its Mantoux re-action.

Whatever may result from the conflicting mass of evidence, one factor is perfectly clear, namely, that a sick child showing a positive Mantoux test, who ceases to thrive at home, improves in a marked degree when given sanatorium treatment.

During the year 1961 children attended as suspected cases. Most of these attended at the request of the Assistant School Medical Officers or Private Practitioners. One hundred and ninety were found to be suffering from the disease, mostly in a mild form, but sufficient to warrant treatment. A further 44 were placed under observation.

Three hundred and seventy-four children were examined as contacts of notified cases of Tuberculosis. In 69 definite signs and symptoms of Tuberculosis were found. Two hundred and seven children were placed under observation.

Tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum of five children notified during the year.

Ten children died of Tuberculous Meningitis; the average annual mortality in the previous ten years was 15.

The greater part of the work on Tuesday morning at the dispensary is devoted to children, and a growing co-operation between the Tuberculosis and School Medical Departments is very stimulating and satisfactory.

DISPENSARY REGISTER.

On 31st December, 1934, there were 1,827 cases on the dispensary Register. Of these, 101 were of Non-Pulmonary tuberculosis. One thousand two hundred and twenty-three were notified patients, and 604 were under observation.

The continuance of the high mortality rate of Tuberculosis in the Borough is a matter of regret. Two very important factors contribute to this, namely, unemployment and overcrowding. Unemployment with its attendant poverty leads to the purchase of less nourishing food, and a consequent lowering of the body resistance. Overcrowding is perhaps the greatest factor in the spread of the disease, and it is gratifying to know that legislation is being framed to deal with this matter.

A diminution in the mortality from Tuberculosis can be expected provided the following are attainable:—

1. Adequate sanatorium accommodation for adults.
2. Adequate accommodation for children in the form of open-air schools or sanatorium schools.
3. Complete co-operation between Practitioners and the Department. At present there is the greatest co-operation between Practitioners and the Department.
4. The treatment of incipient cases of Tuberculosis.
5. The systematic examination of contacts of notified cases.
6. Earlier notification. A great improvement in this respect has been noted during the last year.

Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931.

Under the above Scheme, which was issued by the Home Office, every employer engaged in an industry or process included in the First Schedule to the Scheme is required to arrange for the initial examination of any workman newly engaged by him within two months of his commencing to be employed in the industry or process, and any workman found at such examination to be suffering from Tuberculosis or otherwise failing to reach the standard of health and physique prescribed must be suspended from employment in the industry or process.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer is authorised by the Council to carry out initial examinations of workmen engaged in the industry, for which the Home Office pay a fee of 6/- for each examination to the Local Authority.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These Regulations give local authorities power to require Tuberculous employees, who are in an infectious state, engaged in the milk trade, to discontinue their employment or occupation.

It was not necessary to take any action under these Regulations during the year.

Public Health Act, 1925—Section 62.

This section gives power to local authorities to enforce any person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who is in an infectious state, without proper lodging or accommodation, and is a serious risk of infection to other persons, to be removed to a suitable hospital or institution.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

For statistical purposes, cases are divided up according to the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health :—

- I. All patients are grouped according to sex and age, those under 15 years of age being classed as children.
- II. Classification as to whether the disease is (a) Pulmonary or (b) Non-Pulmonary.
- III. Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis are divided into :—
 - Class T.B. minus—viz., those in which Tubercle Bacilli have not been discovered in the sputum.
 - Class T.B. plus—viz., cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found in the sputum.

This latter class is further sub-divided into :—

Group 1. Cases with slight constitutional disturbance and with the disease limited to the apex of one lobe only, with slight exceptions.

Group 3. Cases with profound systemic disturbance with marked impairment of function, and with little chance of recovery.

Group 2. All cases which cannot be included in the above groups.

IV. Patients suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis classified according to the site of lesion.

The tables given are also those suggested by the Ministry of Health, and adopted for the sake of uniformity throughout the service.

The results of treatment are described by the following terms :—

Quiescent.—Cases which have no signs or symptoms of disease left.

Arrested.—Cases which have been quiescent for at least two years.

Cured.—Those in which the disease has been “ arrested ” for three years.

Improved.—Cases in which their general condition is better.

No material improvement.—All other patients who are alive.

The following Tables are prepared in the form required by the Ministry of Health. They show the work carried out at the Dispensaries, at No. 1, East Park Terrace, and Sydney House, and a record of patients admitted to, and the results of treatment of patients discharged from the Borough Sanatorium and the Borough Hospital during the year 1934 :—

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

(Ministry of Health, Form T. 145).

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1934.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.	Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):—										
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	163	164	55	50	5	6	168	170	56	53
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	83	30	14
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	29	4	4
										699
B.—Contacts examined during the year:—										
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	22	26	37	32	—	—	22	26	37	32
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	111	98	109
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	100	51	47
										781
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—										
(a) Recovered ...	9	4	—	—	1	2	10	6	—	—
(b) Non-Tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as Tuberculous) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	136	63	53
										362
										378
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on December 31st:—										
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	498	431	104	89	24	21	522	452	135	114
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	202	132	127
										1223
										604
										1827

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) during the year 1934.—Continued.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	868	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	21
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the Scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	71	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	93
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	10,369	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	11
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal... .. (b) Other	78 679	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	75
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary Purposes	8,138	10. Number of— (a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work Lowenstein-Janson tests For albumen	854 1,171 55 404
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) on previous page	92	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	382

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council	2
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

(C) Number of Beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	FOR PULMONARY CASES.		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES.		TOTAL.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
*Southampton Borough Sanatorium	48	—	—	—	48
Southampton Borough Hospital	45	—	—	—	45

* During December, these beds were used for the treatment of Diphtheria, owing to an unusually large epidemic.

Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis are admitted to Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital at Alton.

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation in the Borough Sanatorium and the Borough Hospital during the year.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st. (1)	Admitted during the year. (2)	Discharged during the year. (3)	Died in the Institutions. (4)	In Institutions on Dec. 31st. (5)
Number of doubtfully Tuberculous Cases admitted for observation.	Adult Males ...	—	5	1	—	4
	Adult Females...	1	6	5	—	2
	Children ...	—	2	—	—	2
	Total ...	1	13	6	—	8
Number of Patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Adult Males ...	37	183	151	41	28
	Adult Females...	21	126	111	23	13
	Children ...	1	56	55	1	1
	Total ...	59	365	317	65	42
Number of Patients suffering from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Adult Males ...	6	15	13	2	6
	Adult Females...	2	3	2	—	3
	Children ...	—	5	1	2	2
	Total ...	8	23	16	4	11
GRAND TOTAL ...		68	401	339	69	61

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully Tuberculous cases discharged during the year from the Borough Sanatorium.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
tuberculous ...	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
non-Tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
doubtful ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely Tuberculous Patients discharged during the year from Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

Classification on admission to the Institutions.	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institutions.												Grand Totals.				
		Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.				Totals.			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.					
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. minus.	...	36	32	36	4	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	40	35	40	115	
	Not quiescent	...	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	
	Died in Institution	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	
	Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	...	13	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	1	20	
	Not quiescent	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	
	Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	...	14	12	—	9	5	2	4	2	—	—	—	28	20	2	50	
	Not quiescent	...	6	14	—	3	5	—	1	6	—	—	—	11	25	—	36	
	Died in Institution	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	...	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	
	Not quiescent	...	9	7	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	11	12	—	23	
	Died in Institution	...	14	7	1	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	22	10	1	33	
TOTALS (Pulmonary)		...	97	77	39	30	21	6	10	12	—	5	3	—	142	113	45	300
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	...	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	7	
	Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Abdominal.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Other Organs.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Not quiescent	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Died in Institution	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

		Previous to 1926				1926				1927				1928				1929			
		Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. plus			
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. minus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. minus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Disease Arrested	8	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	1
	Adult Males ...	15	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Disease not Arrested	4	1	6	11	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	10	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Condition not ascertained during the year	Condition not ascertained during the year	54	4	2	7	2	1	...	1	4	1	...	5	11	4	...	13	1	2	9	12
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	94	7	10	25	5	1	3	8	5	3	4	12	15	6	2	23	4	5	18	27
	Discharged as Recovered	16	1	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	13	1	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
(d) Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	40	6	8	17	4	...	...	6	2	3	1	6	8	2	1	26	...	2	7	9
	Adult Males ...	3	...	3	12	...	...	4	2	2	2	2	6	...	1	3	...	1	1	15	17
	Adult Females ...	2	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	2	11	13
	Children	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
(e) Total written off Dispensary Register	Total written off Dispensary Register	78	8	15	39	8	1	6	10	5	7	5	17	18	3	5	40	3	5	34	42
	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS		172	15	25	64	13	2	9	14	10	10	9	29	33	9	7	63	7	10	52	69

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

	1930				1931				1932				1933				1934			
	Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. minus				Class T.B. minus			
	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. plus			
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.																				
Disease Arrested	7	1	...	1	5	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult Males ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult Females ...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease not Arrested	1	2	...	7	4	...	...	12	4	...	...	22	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...
Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult Females ...	3	1	...	8	3	...	...	9	2	...	...	19	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Children ...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Condition not ascertained during the year	23	1	2	10	25	3	4	12	27	2	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	44	5	3	28	44	6	19	34	52	4	41	55	7	54	11	72	13	59	35	107
Discharged as Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	30	3	1	14	29	4	12	24	22	8	17	33	...	...	...	14	...	3	2	5
Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adult Females ...	3	2	2	24	5	3	11	31	10	1	27	46	1	7	10	18	...	2	7	9
Children ...	1	...	...	7	4	1	4	13	7	...	10	19	...	...	...	22	...	3	5	8
Dead	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total written off Dispensary Register	35	5	5	45	38	8	27	68	42	9	54	98	1	29	24	54	9	8	15	23
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom																				

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates	Previous to 1926					1926					1927					1928					1929				
	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease Arrested	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Disease not Arrested	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during the year	9	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	13	...	1	15	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Transferred to Pulmonary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Discharged as Recovered	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Children ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	4	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
	Dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total written off Dispensary Register	8	1	...	10	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	3	2	1	...	4	7	1	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)	21	1	1	2	25	4	...	1	6	2	1	2	...	5	7	1	...	4	12	5	...	1	2	8

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.—Continued.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

		1930					1931					1932					1933					1934				
		Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total	Bones and Joints	Abdominal	Other Organs	Peripheral Glands	Total
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates																									
	Disease Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Disease not Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	1	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during the year	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	1	2	...	7	2	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Total on Dispensary Register at 31st December	2	1	...	3	6	3	2	1	3	9	10	1	2	3	16	12	3	1	6	22	6	3	4	3	16
	Transferred to Pulmonary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Discharged as Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom	Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	1	...	...	2	3	1	1	2	...	4	6	...	2	4	12	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Adult Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Children ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total written off Dispensary Register		2	1	...	2	5	1	2	3	1	7	8	3	5	5	21	2	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)		4	2	...	5	11	4	4	4	4	16	18	4	7	8	37	14	3	3	7	27	6	3	4	3	16

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer amounted to 284, of which 138 were males and 146 females.

This number is the same as was recorded in the previous year, and is equal to a death-rate of 1.61 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is 0.04 above the average for 10 years.

The following table shows the death-rate from Cancer in the Municipal Wards during the year 1934, and, for comparison, the average death-rate from the disease for the previous ten years :—

Ward.				Death-rate, 1934.	Average Death-rate, 10 years, 1924—1933.
1. Town	...	...	...	2.08	2.00
2. St. Mary's	...	...	...	1.09	1.42
3. Northam	...	...	...	2.14	1.40
4. Trinity	...	...	...	2.45	1.57
5. Newtown	...	...	...	2.55	1.85
6. All Saints	...	...	...	2.02	1.70
7. Bevois	...	...	...	2.32	1.93
8. Banister	...	...	...	1.93	1.48
9. Freemantle	...	...	...	2.11	1.88
10. Millbrook	...	...	...	1.18	1.38
11. Shirley	...	...	...	1.61	1.62
12. Portswood	...	...	...	1.29	1.59
13. St. Denys	...	...	...	1.13	1.57
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree				0.78	1.37
15. Bitterne and Sholing	...			1.28	1.32
16. Woolston	...	...	...	1.79	1.54
17. St. Nicholas	...	...	...	1.22	1.39
Borough	...	...	...	1.61	1.57

Deaths from Cancer during the year 1934, showing the part of the body primarily affected.

Situation.	Male.	Female.	Situation.	Male.	Female.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.			Respiratory Organs.		
Antrum	—	1	Lungs	9	2
Maxilla	2	3	Larynx	5	1
Palate	1	—	Mediastinum	4	4
Tonsil	1	—		18	7
Tongue	6	1			
	10	5	Uterus and Female Genital Organs.		
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum.			Uterus	—	16
“Abdomen”	—	2	Ovary	—	5
Anus	—	1	Vagina	—	1
“Bowel”	—	1	Vulva	—	2
Cæcum	1	2		—	24
Colon	9	17	Breast	1	31
Gall Bladder	1	1			
Ileum	—	1	Male Genito-Urinary Organs.		
Liver	11	8	Bladder	3	—
Œsophagus... ..	13	5	Kidney	8	—
Omentum	1	—	Prostate	1	—
Pancreas	2	4	Scrotum	1	—
Peritoneum... ..	—	1	Testicle	3	—
Pylorus	1	—		16	—
Rectum	15	3	Skin	4	5
Sigmoid Flexure	1	1			
Stomach	30	18	Not Classified above.		
	85	65	Arm	1	—
			Bladder	—	3
			Cervical Vertebrae	1	—
			Femur	—	1
			Humerus	1	—
			Inguinal Glands	1	—
			Kidney	—	3
			Thyroid Gland	—	1
			Urethra	—	1
				4	9

Municipal Hospitals
and
Municipal Laboratories.

BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

The Borough Hospital, previously the Shirley Warren Poor Law Infirmary, was appropriated under the Local Government Act as a General Hospital under the Public Health Acts, and the administration transferred to the Health Committee.

The Hospital consists of four Male Pavilions of eight wards, and four Female Pavilions of seven wards. In addition there are in each Pavilion, on an average, four Side Wards containing three or four beds.

On the male side of the Hospital, ST. MICHAEL'S PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward in which acute surgical cases are exclusively treated, the Side Wards being devoted to the treatment of boys over 5 and under 16 years of age, and an Upper Ward, to which chronic or inoperable surgical cases are periodically drafted from the Lower Ward. These Wards are visited on three days a week by the Visiting Surgeon. SHIRLEY PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward in which acute medical cases are treated, and an Upper Ward to which chronic medical cases are drafted as occasion arises. In the Side Wards, boys of over 5 and under 16 years of age are treated for acute medical conditions. The Visiting Physician controls the treatment of patients in these Wards on his visits three days a week. PORTSWOOD PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward in which senile and bed-ridden patients are treated. The patients in this Ward are almost all over 70 years of age. The Upper Ward is exclusively confined to the treatment of advanced Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the majority of which cases have at some time or another been under the care of the Tuberculosis Officer and have therefore received treatment at the Municipal Dispensary. Finally, in ST. JOHN'S PAVILION, the Lower Ward is now in full working order as a Tonsils and Adenoids Ward. The Day Room has been converted into a well-equipped Theatre, and the Ward is exclusively used for these cases. They are admitted on a Monday afternoon, operated upon on Tuesday morning by an Aural Specialist, and discharged on the following afternoon. This arrangement has worked admirably. The Upper Ward is reserved for male Venereal cases requiring Hospital treatment, and Skin Diseases. The Clinics are held by the Resident Medical Superintendent on four days a week in a well-equipped and up-to-date Treatment Room. The Venereal Disease Officer

visits the Hospital one afternoon a week, when he reviews the cases and works in co-operation with the Resident Medical Superintendent.

On the female side of the Hospital, HOLYROOD PAVILION consists of one Ward containing eight Maternity beds, and a Labour Room where the cases are confined. This Maternity unit is well equipped, but the number of beds is inadequate to the needs of the Hospital, and requires extension. The Ward is under the charge of a Sister who is a certified Midwife, and also an approved Lecturer in practical midwifery to the pupil Midwives, who are senior nurses specially selected for this work. ST. LAWRENCE PAVILION is the Female Surgical unit and on the Lower Ward acute surgical and gynaecological cases are treated. This section is under the care of the Visiting Surgeon. The Upper Ward is devoted to the treatment of female Venereal cases and Skin Diseases. The Clinic is under the charge of the Resident Medical Superintendent, who works in co-operation with the Venereal Disease Officer who reviews these cases once a week. It also has a well-equipped Treatment Room similar to that on Upper St. John's Ward. ALL SAINTS PAVILION is devoted to the treatment of acute medical cases in the Lower Ward, while the Upper Ward is used for chronic medical cases. This Pavilion is under the charge of the Visiting Physician. The Lower Side Wards are reserved for female staff patients. ST. MARY'S PAVILION consists of a Lower Ward for the treatment of children up to 5 years of age and an Upper Ward, separated by a partition into two Wards, the first of which is used for female senile cases, while the Back Ward (with enclosed balcony) is reserved for advanced female phthisical cases.

Finally, there are well-equipped Operating Theatre, X-Ray, and Massage Departments. The chief operating day is on Thursday morning, but urgent operations may prove necessary on any day and at any time during the week. Two sessions for X-Ray examinations are held by the Visiting Radiologist on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The patients undergoing X-Ray examination are selected partly from Hospital In-Patients and partly from Tuberculous Out-Patients selected by the Tuberculosis Officer from his Dispensary patients. On the same afternoon the Tuberculosis Officer visits the Hospital and makes use of the Operating Theatre, where he operates on the chests of

selected Tuberculous cases, working in conjunction with the Radiologist. On Wednesday afternoons the Tuberculosis Officer visits the male and female patients under treatment in the Borough Hospital.

Apart from the visits of the Visiting Physician and Surgeon on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the Hospital is also visited on Friday mornings by the Consulting Surgeon, who sees selected cases in consultation. The Consulting Surgeon also operates in the absence of the Visiting Surgeon, and from time to time he holds theoretical and practical examinations in the Hospital for Senior Nurses.

MASSAGE DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the charge of a competent Masseuse, who treats cases of fracture, dislocation, palsy, contracture, etc., selected by the Medical Officers. She also gives remedial exercises to convalescent patients. A certain number of Out-Patients are also treated in this department.

OPERATIVE SURGERY.

As will be seen from Table E, 685 operations were successfully performed during the year. Of this number, 384 were Tonsils and Adenoids operations performed by the Aural Surgeon.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

A portable Electro-cardiograph has recently been installed. This delicate instrument is proving of the utmost value in the diagnosis of heart disease.

SENILE PATIENTS.

During the year 1934, out of 2,387 admissions (including 133 births), 218 patients were over the age of 70. Out of a total number of 414 deaths, 151 were over the age of 70, and 237 were over the age of 60. On the other hand, between the age periods of 1 and 20 only 17 patients died.

NURSING STAFF.

The additional wing to the Nurses' Home is gradually nearing completion. It will provide accommodation for 32 extra nurses. This will go far towards relieving the shortage of nurses.

HEALTH OF THE STAFF.

The health of both the indoor and outdoor Staff has been, on the whole, very good.

BEDS.

Classification of Wards. (1)	Number of Wards. (2)	MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN (under 16 years of age).		Total.	
		Provided (3)	Occupied (4)	Provided (5)	Occupied (6)	Provided (7)	Occupied (8)	Provided (9)	Occupied (10)
1. Medical ...	2	26	17	26	18	...	...	52	35
2. Surgical ...	2	31	20	28	17	...	...	59	37
3. Chronic sick *	5	112	56	56	55	...	...	168	111
4. Children ...	1	...	...	...	...	54	24	54	24
5. Venereal ...	2	32	14	15	7	5	...	52	21
6. Tuberculosis	2	31	31	14	14	...	...	45	45
7. Isolation ...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Maternity ...	1	...	...	8	6	...	...	8	6
9. Mental ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	12	...
Totals ...	15	238	138	153	117	59	24	450	279

* Patients needing hospital treatment because they are suffering from some chronic disease; also aged infirm persons whose medical and nursing needs approximate to those of chronic patients.

TABLE B.

Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1934.

1.	Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital)	2,387
2.	Number of women confined in hospital	145
3.	Number of live births	133
4.	Number of still births	15
5.	Number of deaths among the newly born (<i>i.e.</i> , under 4 weeks of age)	10
6.	Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under No. 5)	15
7.	Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	5
8.	Total number of deaths	414
9.	Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	1,997
10.	Duration of stay of patients included in Nos. 8 and 9 above, whose stay was for the following periods —	
	(a) Under four weeks	1,674
	(b) Four weeks and under 13 weeks	501
	(c) Thirteen weeks or more	239
11.	Number of beds occupied during the year :—	
	(a) Average, 280.32 ; (b) highest, 319, on 23rd January, 1934 ; (c) lowest, 252, on 6th August, 1934.	
12.	Number of surgical operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations)	66
13.	Number of abdominal sections	6

OUT-PATIENTS.

During the year 1,260 patients passed through the X-ray Department, viz. :—

Chest cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,175
Orthopædic cases	...	...	...	...	...	85
						—
						1,260
						—

TABLE C.

Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from or who died in the Institution during the year ended 31st December, 1934.

DISEASE GROUPS.					Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
					Dis- charged.	Died.	Dis- charged.	Died.
A.	Acute infectious disease	...	...	...	43	3	48	13
B.	Influenza	...	...	...	2	...	8	1
C.	Tuberculosis—							
	Pulmonary	...	...	...	3	1	110	56
	Non-pulmonary	...	...	...	1	2	15	2
D.	Malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	34	53
E.	Rheumatism—							
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	...	...	...	8	...	16	...
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago, and sciatica)	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
	(3) Chronic arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
F.	Venereal disease	...	...	...	7	...	83	4
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
H.	Puerperal fever—							
	(a) Women confined in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth	...	...	...	...	...	66	5
J.	Mental diseases—							
	(a) Senile dementia...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
K.	Senile decay	...	...	...	...	...	19	12
L.	Accidental injury and violence	...	...	...	2	...	52	9
In respect of cases not included above—								
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	...	...	...	11	5	66	7
N.	„ „ Respiratory System	...	...	...	424	2	108	24
O.	„ „ Circulatory System	...	...	...	8	...	88	132
P.	„ „ Digestive System	...	...	...	29	11	110	16
Q.	„ „ Genito-urinary System	...	...	...	9	...	72	47
R.	„ „ Skin	...	...	...	65	...	87	3
S.	Other diseases	...	...	...	13	2	39	3
T.	Mothers and infants discharged from maternity ward—							
	Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	152	...
	Infants	...	...	...	136	...	...	...
Totals					762	26	1229	338

TABLE D.

Classification of number of deaths occurring at the different age periods between 1st January and 31st December, 1934.

1.	Above 90 years of age				...	...	...	...	...	3
2.	Between 80 and 90 years				...	...	...	...	...	50
3.	„	70	„	80	„	...	...	...	...	98
4.	„	60	„	70	„	...	...	...	...	86
5.	„	50	„	60	„	...	...	...	...	56
6.	„	40	„	50	„	...	...	...	...	38
7.	„	30	„	40	„	...	...	...	...	27
8.	„	20	„	30	„	...	...	...	...	23
9.	„	10	„	20	„	...	...	...	...	12
10.	„	5	„	10	„	...	...	...	...	1
11.	„	1	„	5	„	...	...	...	...	4
12.	Under 1 year				...	...	...	...	...	6
13.	„	4 weeks		...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total										414

There is an decrease of 49 deaths as compared with the previous year.

TABLE E.

Operations performed at the Borough Hospital from
1st January to 31st December, 1934.

1.	Abdominal sections (not including those under No. 4)	61
2.	Operations on Bones and Joints—	
	(a) Amputations	3
	(b) Other Operations on Bones and Joints ...	11
3.	Genito-urinary Operations	42
4.	Gynæcological Operations	60
5.	Brain Operations... ..	4
6.	Operations on Ear, Nose, and Throat—	
	(a) Tonsils and Adenoids	397
	(b) Mastoid	1
	(c) Miscellaneous	3
7.	Dental Operations	23
8.	Miscellaneous and minor Operations, including Skin grafts, incision, and drainage of abscesses, etc. ...	80
	Total ...	688

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

One thousand six hundred and sixteen cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and Millbrook Marsh Hospital during the year, compared with 1,060 in 1933, and 746 in 1932.

There was an increase of 65 in the number of Scarlet Fever cases admitted, and an increase of 418 in the Diphtheria cases.

The following table shows the number and description of the cases admitted in each year since 1925 :—

Disease Admitted.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Small Pox	1	—	1	4	—	*1	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	281	220	354	252	320	303	180	142	440	505
Diphtheria	261	321	250	311	373	418	230	214	274	692
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ...	3	3	1	3	—	1	3	3	3	1
Enteric Fever	16	16	21	39	19	24	11	15	11	13
Tuberculosis	111	208	216	213	224	222	178	197	152	186
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	3	2	1	2	4	4	10	12	2
Measles and German Measles ...	99	90	68	45	74	65	6	66	24	64
Chicken Pox	24	64	19	37	25	11	22	3	18	46
Wumps	14	13	8	7	12	2	3	5	7	47
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	24	36	25
Pneumonia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	30	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	34	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	30	11	30
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2
Other Diseases	5	2	6	5	14	4	3	8	4	3
Totals	820	941	947	917	1066	1055	643	746	1060	1616

* For observation.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Cases Isolated for Treatment during the Year 1934.

This Table shows all admissions to the Isolation Hospital, and Millbrook Marsh Hospital, and includes all Cases admitted from Vessels in the Port, Cases admitted from neighbouring Districts, and Naval and Military Cases.

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Cases Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1934.	Total number of Admis- sions.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Discharged	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1934	Average number of Days in Hospital (Cases treated to a Conclusion)	Case Mortality. Per cent.
Scarlet Fever ...	75	505	492	541	2	37	31.8	0.4
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	53	691	683	565	19	160	47.0	2.7
Diphtheria and Measles	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	3	62	62	61	3	1	25.2	4.8
Enteric Fever...	1	13	9	14	—	—	20.9	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29	186	186	207	8	—	61.8	—
Chicken Pox ...	2	46	44	47	—	1	28.4	—
Whooping Cough	1	30	23	28	3	—	27.0	10.0
Erysipelas ...	3	25	24	24	4	—	10.1	16.0
Parotitis ...	—	47	46	47	—	—	34.5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	2	1	—	2	1	22.0	100.0
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Rubella	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Trachoma	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Observation ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	170	1616	1578	1545	41	200	—	—

This year was marked by epidemics of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, with a resultant increase of admissions to a height never before reached. Sixteen hundred and sixteen cases were admitted, compared with 1,060 in 1933. This total was half as many again as ever before admitted to the Hospital. The increase was due partly to the continuance of the epidemic of Scarlet Fever, which had commenced in 1933, but mainly to a considerable increase in the incidence of Diphtheria in the town. This became so acute as regards accommodation that admissions from without the Borough boundary were stopped, and the Pavilions occupied by the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were taken over for infectious patients. The epidemic of Diphtheria became increasingly severe as the year ended, and continued into 1935.

SCARLET FEVER.

Five hundred and five cases were admitted, as compared with 440 in the previous year. The character of the disease was, on the whole, mild, but with occasional small periods of greater severity. The number of complications increased somewhat, but few of a serious character. There were two deaths as compared with one the year before. One of those deaths occurred in a woman, who was six months advanced in pregnancy, and who died two days after admission with acute Yellow Atrophy.

DIPHTHERIA.

Six hundred and ninety-one patients were admitted with this disease, as against 274 in 1933. The disease was, on the whole, of a severe character, tending to the "Gravis" type, more often seen in the Midlands. The disease affected primarily the pharynx and nose with little involvement of the larynx. The associated Toxæmia was very marked, necessitating long periods of convalescence. With the increased severity there was a considerable rise in the death rate, nineteen, as compared with seven the previous year. The majority of these deaths occurred in children under the age of ten, who died from within a few hours to a few days of admission. The deaths were due in practically all cases to the involvement of the heart by the poison of the bacillus, with resultant cardiac failure. Two of the children were also suffering from Pneumonia, and one of these was so ill with Mastoid Abscess and Sinus Thrombosis as to necessitate a blood transfusion. Both of those children died. Two tracheotomy operations were performed in the course of the year.

MEASLES.

There were 62 admissions with this disease, as compared with 24 in the previous year, and three deaths occurred. The majority of these cases were admitted from a troopship, or were cases who had been in contact with those from the troopship, and the type of disease among those was quite severe. The three deaths occurred in very small children, two in twins of three months old, who were also very marasmic and suffering from severe Bronchitis.

ERYSIPELAS.

Twenty-five cases were admitted to the Hospital, with four deaths, as compared with 36, with no deaths, in 1933. The type of disease was mainly that affecting the face and scalp, but in the case of children the tendency was to "wander" over all the skin of the body. Two of the deaths occurred in adults and two in children. Both adults were suffering from extreme heart disease, and one of them died within a few hours of admission. The children were seven and nine months old respectively, and had intense Œdema of face and scalp with spreading disease over the skin of the body.

During the year one Scarlet Fever was re-diagnosed as suffering from Rubella and two from Measles, while one Rubella was diagnosed as Scarlet Fever. Two cases of Enteric Fever were sent into Hospital as suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Measles respectively.

The operations performed during 1934 included one appendectomy on a child with Diphtheria, twelve for mastoid disease: nine in Scarlet Fever patients, two in Diphtheria patients, and one on a child with Measles, and eight Paracentesis Tympanum operations.

The following Table shows the districts from which cases were admitted during the year 1934 :—

Disease Notified or Suspected.	Boro'.	Port.	New Forest Rural.	Winchester Rural.	Romsey and Stockbridge Rural.	Romsey Boro'.	Other Districts.	Military Cases.	Total.
Scarlet Fever ...	410	3	38	35	10	1	4	4	505
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	651	2	8	8	5	2	7	8	691
Diphtheria and Measles	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	23	29	2	1	2	—	2	3	62
Enteric Fever ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Do. Observation ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tuberculosis ...	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186
Chicken Pox ...	40	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	46
Whooping Cough ...	28	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	30
Erysipelas ...	21	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	25
Parotitis ...	41	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	47
Cerebro - Spinal Meningitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Rubella... ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malaria... ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Trachoma ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Observation ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	1415	49	50	47	19	3	14	19	1616

Cases occurring among non-residents admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital and the Children's Hospital are included in the above table.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORIES.

The work carried out at the Municipal Laboratories shows a very considerable increase on the previous year's figures. The number of specimens examined for Diphtheria at the Laboratory at East Park Terrace was 4,704, compared with 1,749 in the previous year, and the number examined at the Isolation Hospital was 8,094, compared with 3,669 in 1933.

Under the Milk and Dairies Act samples of milk are now submitted to the guinea-pig inoculation test, and so the health of the community is further protected.

Samples of water from the Borough reservoirs and the Corporation Baths were analysed.

The main increase in the work has resulted from the recognition of the Laboratory by the Ministry of Health under the Venereal Disease Scheme. Wassermann reactions upon blood and cerebro-spinal fluid are carried out every week, and the various tests required in the modern diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease are available for the Clinics and all members of the medical profession. Owing to the latency of syphilis a Wassermann reaction is carried out on every patient reporting at the Clinics. In previous years only where syphilis was suspected was a Wassermann reaction test performed, so that the number of such tests was nearly five times the previous year's figure. This leads to greater efficiency and a definite financial saving to the department.

A table, giving particulars of the pathological examinations made at the Municipal Laboratories, is given on page 96.

All bacteriological examinations required by the staff of the hospitals under the control of the County Borough Council are carried out at the Laboratory, and with the closer personal contact now existing between the Laboratory staff and the Hospital staffs, these examinations are more numerous and more intensive than was possible before.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year at the Bacteriological Laboratories at No. 23 East Park Terrace, and at the Isolation Hospital:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY,
23 EAST PARK TERRACE.

DIPHTHERIA—

Specimens from Doctors	4,704
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SPUTA—

Specimens from Doctors	706
T. B. Dispensary	854
Estimation of Albumen	404
Lowenstein Jensen test (Cultural)	...	...	55

TYPHOID GROUP—

Agglutination test for T.A.B.	...	...	42
Blood Cultures (organisms)	...	...	24
Fæces	...	...	50

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER—

Fluid	19
Contacts (Throat Swabs)	56

VINCENT'S ANGINA—

Throat Swabs	5
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RINGWORM—

Cases from Doctors	43
„ „ School Clinic	47

URINE EXAMINATIONS—

Microscopic and Cultural	214
Chemical	...	...	12

GONORRHŒA—

Urine Examinations—Bacteriological	...	37
Examinations of Pus, etc.	...	2,331
Specimens from Doctors	...	195

SYPHILIS—

Wassermann Reactions	...	2,742
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid cell counts	...	50
Cerebro-Spinal Ross Jones cell counts	...	50

DARK GROUND EXAMINATIONS—

Spirochetes	64
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ANÆMIA—

Blood Films Examined	18
Full Examination	24

MISCELLANEOUS—

Bacteriological tests on samples of Milk (fresh and tinned)	6
Guinea Pig Inoculations	...	...	...	56
Analyses of Corporation Baths Water	...			10
Other Examinations	...	...	...	74

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The following Bacteriological Examinations were made at the Laboratory at the Isolation Hospital:—

Specimens from patients in Hospital	...	7,283
Number positive	...	1,161
Specimens submitted by medical practitioners	796	
Number positive	...	106
Sputum examination of specimens	...	20
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid examinations	...	10
Blood Film examinations	...	—

Mental Deficiency
and
Mental Treatment Clinic.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVES.

Under an Agreement dated the 12th June, 1931, between the County Council of Hampshire and the Councils of the County Boroughs of Southampton and Bournemouth, provision is made both for mental hospital accommodation under the Lunacy Acts, and for the provision of institutional accommodation for cases under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

By the Joint Agreement the Hampshire County Council are allotted 6/10ths of the accommodation available, the County Borough of Southampton 3/10ths, and the County Borough of Bournemouth 1/10th.

Two Colonies for mentally defectives have been provided, namely :—

COLDEAST COLONY.

This Colony was acquired by the Hants County Council in April, 1925. It is situated at Sarisbury, not far from Bursledon Bridge, and stands 100 feet above sea level.

The Colony, which was originally an old mansion, has extensive grounds of about 176 acres, and was opened for the reception of mental defectives in 1928.

Since the acquisition of the property ten villas have been erected, and provision is made for 500 patients. Accommodation is provided for the following cases :—

MALES.	Idiot children	25
	Boys under 14 years of age	50
	Boys between 14 and 16 years	50
	Males over 16 years	50
		— 175
FEMALES.	Idiot children	25
	Girls under 16 years of age	50
	Females over 16 years	250
		— 325
		— 500

TATCHBURY MOUNT COLONY.

This Colony was acquired by the Southampton Borough Council in 1930, as an Institution for mentally defectives, and is a most suitable building for this purpose. The Colony is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Totton and extends to about 177 acres. The site is that of an Old British Earthworks, and stands high, with views over Southampton Water and the New Forest. It comprises a Mansion House, a large walled Garden, Lodge, and two Farms—a Home Farm of 63 acres comprises farm house, buildings, and two cottages; and Hazel Farm of 92 acres, farm house, buildings, and two cottages. The Colony was opened in November, 1931, for 56 male patients over the age of 16 years. The patients are at present accommodated in the Mansion, the old stables having been converted to useful workshops. Water, electricity, and gas are supplied from the Borough of Southampton.

Two villas are now in course of erection at Tatchbury Mount Colony, each villa to accommodate 60 patients. These villas will probably be available for the reception of patients early in 1936.

At the end of the year the number of cases from the County Borough of Southampton in Colonies, Certified Institutions, or under Guardianship were :—

IN INSTITUTIONS.

Institution.	Under 16 years.			Over 16 years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
Coldeast Colony	20	7	...	12	47	...	86
Tatchbury Mount Colony	—	—	...	25	—	...	25
Rampton State Institution	—	—	...	1	1	...	2
	20	7	...	38	48	...	113

UNDER GUARDIANSHIP.

Brighton Guardianship Society	—	2	...	4	3	...	9
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Two male defectives are absent on licence from the Western Counties' Institution, one male from Tatchbury Mount Colony, one female from Stoke Park Colony is on licence in domestic service in Southampton, and two females from Coldeast Colony.

During the early months of the year seventeen cases who were in the undermentioned Institutions were transferred to Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Colonies, viz. : Stoke Park Colony, 6 ; Princess Christian Farm Colony, 3 ; Besford Court, 3 ; St. Mary's Home, Painswick, 1 ; Basingstoke Certified Institution, 1 ; Worcester Public Assistance Institution, 2 ; Walsham How Home, 1.

During the year six children—four boys and two girls, who are congenital idiots—from Knowle Mental Hospital, and nine mental defective women from Park Prewett Mental Hospital, were transferred to Coldeast Colony.

At the end of 1934 the number of mental defectives in the Borough under statutory supervision was 82 males and 79 females, total 161. Two hundred and forty-five cases—124 males and 121 females—were under voluntary supervision.

Fifty-two cases—21 males and 31 females—have been “ascertained” under the Mental Deficiency Acts, but action not yet taken.

Included in the above figures are 19 cases notified by the Education Committee under Section 2 of the Act during the year. Four of these were admitted to Coldeast Colony, and 15 placed under statutory supervision.

Of the total number of mental defectives in the Borough, two males and four females were known to the Local Authority as having married during the year.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.

This Act, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1931, is designed to bring within the range of treatment cases in the earliest stages of mental illness. The Act is largely based on the findings of the Royal Commission, and the main principles embodied in it may be summarised as follows :—

- (1) The preventive treatment of incipient mental illness by the provision of Out-Patient Clinics, and extended facilities for voluntary treatment.
- (2) To assimilate the treatment of mental illness to that of other forms of illness by—
 - (a) Provision under which certain cases may be temporarily placed under care and treatment without certification.
 - (b) The opportunities afforded by associating the General Hospitals (Municipal and Voluntary) in the treatment of mental illness.

- (3) Extended provision for after care, and for systematised research into mental illness.
- (4) Dissociation of the treatment of mental illness from the Poor Law.
- (5) Various alterations in terminology, reflecting the more enlightened view now taken in regard to mental illness.

The duties and powers of a Local Authority include :—

- (1) To investigate the needs of their area, and to take such steps as they think necessary to provide and maintain suitable accommodation for the reception of temporary patients.
- (2) To provide Out-Patient Clinics for treatment either gratuitously, or on such terms as they think fit, of persons suffering from mental illness.
- (3) To make provision for after-care of patients who have undergone treatment, and to contribute to the funds of Voluntary Associations formed for that purpose.
- (4) To undertake research, and to make contributions towards bodies engaged in research in relation to mental illness and treatment.

Section I of the Act provides that any person who is desirous of voluntarily submitting himself to treatment for mental illness, and who makes an application in writing for the purpose to the person in charge of an Institution, may, without a Reception Order, be received as a voluntary patient into any Hospital, Nursing Home, or place approved by the Board of Control. In the case of minors under the age of 16 years, a medical recommendation by an approved medical practitioner is required.

Section 5 of the Act provides that a person who is suffering from mental illness and is likely to benefit by temporary treatment, but is for the time being incapable of expressing himself as willing or unwilling to receive such treatment may, on the written application of the husband or wife, or by a relative of the person to whom it relates, or, on the request of the husband or wife or a relative, by a duly authorised officer of the Local Authority, be received as a temporary patient for the purpose of treatment.

An application for temporary treatment of a patient under Section 5 must be accompanied by a recommendation signed by two medical practitioners, one of whom must be approved by the Board of Control, and the other must be the usual medical attendant of the patient.

A Mental Treatment Clinic is held weekly at the Vicarage, East Park Terrace, on Mondays, at which a Mental Specialist from Knowle Mental Hospital is in attendance.

During the year 89 new patients attended the Clinic, the total attendances of all patients being 499.

The following table shows the number of "Voluntary" patients treated at Knowle Mental Hospital during the year. No "Temporary" patients were admitted.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases remaining in Hospital,						
31st December, 1933	...			4	2	6
Admitted	...	...	...	18	9	27
Discharged :						
Recovered	...	...		2	—	2
Relieved	...	...	...	11	6	17
Not improved	...	...		5	2	7
Died	...	...	...	1	—	1
Remaining in Hospital, 31st						
December, 1934	...	...		3	3	6

Miscellaneous.

THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908-1932.

The Local Government Act placed the functions under Part I (Infant Life Protection) of the Children Act, 1908, under the administration of the Public Health Authority. These duties had previously been carried out by the Board of Guardians. Part I of the Children Act, 1908, was amended by Part V and Schedule 2 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932. Part V of the Act of 1932 was by an Order of the Secretary of State brought into operation on the 1st January, 1933. Part I of the 1908 Act has not been repealed by, nor included in the consolidation Act, 1933, consequently the part of the 1908 Act not repealed by Part V of the 1932 Act is still on the Statute Book, together with Sections 65 to 69 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, and those parts of Schedule 2 which refer to the Children Act, 1908. The changes brought about by the 1932 Act are as follow :—

The ages under which the reception of children for reward must be registered has been extended from 7 to 9 years.

The period of notification of the reception of the child, instead of being within 48 hours under the Act of 1908, has been amended as follows :—

- (a) In the case of the first child proposed to be received, not less than seven days before its reception.
- (b) In the case of any other child, not less than 48 hours before reception.
- (c) In the case of a child already received without reward within 48 hours after the undertaking to receive for reward.

Notification of change of residence is also increased from 48 hours to at least seven days prior to the change. Notification of the death or transfer of the child, instead of being given within 48 hours, must now be given within 24 hours.

Power is also given to enable the advice and direction of the Infant Life Protection Visitor to extend not only to the nursing, but also to the general health and well being of the child.

The Authority is empowered to limit the number of children in a foster-home, and enables them to impose conditions so long as the total number of children kept in the dwelling exceeds the specified number.

The powers of the Authority to secure the removal of children kept on unsuitable premises, or by unsuitable persons, are extended to prevent their reception in such premises, or by such persons.

The class of persons described as unfit to have care of such children is also extended to cover unfitness by reason of old age, infirmity, or ill-health.

The duties of the Local Authority are the ascertainment of all persons receiving children for reward ; to satisfy themselves that proper nursing and maintenance is provided ; to carry out the proper inspection of houses in which children are kept, and of persons under whose care they are placed ; to keep a register of persons giving notice under the Act, and to give notice of all children removed to another district.

The number of persons on the Register who were undertaking for reward the nursing and maintenance of infants at the end of the year was 99, and the number of children in their care as shown by the Register was 108. Two deaths of infants in the care of foster parents occurred during the year.

VACCINATION.

The whole of the duties under the Vaccination Acts, together with all officers engaged in the work, were transferred to the Health Department in accordance with Section 2 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

The Borough is divided into nine vaccination districts, a Public Vaccinator (doctor) being appointed to each district, with the exception of districts Nos. 3 and 4 which are combined. Separate Public Vaccinators are also appointed for the St. Mary Street Institution, Borough Hospital, and Children's Homes. There are three Vaccination Officers appointed, each having a separate district.

The following table is a record of the Vaccinations carried out in Southampton since 1912 :—

Year.	Births.	Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Died Unvaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible to Vaccin- ation.	Declar- ations of Cons- cientious objection	Postponed and where- abouts unknown or removed to other districts.	Percentage success- fully Vac- cinated.
1912	2823	1524	164	8	908	219	54.0
1913	2886	1364	187	6	1055	274	47.3
1914	2972	1294	209	7	1176	286	43.5
1915	2559	1230	157	8	961	203	48.1
1916	2773	1243	189	6	1083	252	44.8
1917	2430	1057	161	3	983	226	43.5
1918	2532	1002	172	12	1000	346	39.6
1919	2565	1062	157	10	1034	302	41.4
1920	3210	1283	165	8	1413	341	40.0
1921	†2871	1117	155	14	1320	265	38.9
1922	†2601	1082	148	9	1161	201	41.6
1923	†2474	1231	113	4	905	221	49.8
1924	3166	1502	163	7	1202	292	47.4
1925	3262	1440	156	4	1401	261	44.1
1926	3153	1354	139	11	1373	276	42.9
1927	3003	1283	125	15	1317	263	42.7
1928	3096	1391	113	9	1398	185	44.9
1929	3145	1311	147	19	1499	169	41.7
1930	3205	1466	146	7	1514	182	42.1
1931	3073	1370	110	9	1433	151	44.5
1932	3081	1338	122	11	1431	179	43.4
1933	2917	1203	135	11	1404	164	41.2
1934	2837	1464‡	*	*	1394‡	*	*

* Figures not available.

† Old Borough only.

‡ These figures do not relate to the births registered in 1934, but are the numbers of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14, and declarations of conscientious objection actually received in 1934, irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to whom they relate.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM.

The following particulars have been kindly supplied by the Registrar of Cemeteries and Crematorium:—

It was anticipated the progress of Cremation at Southampton would be slow, and the number of cremations for the first three years was not expected to exceed 200, in fact, the estimated numbers for the three years were respectively 40, 60, and 80.

These figures have been exceeded beyond all expectation, there having been 569 bodies cremated during the 2½ years ended December, 1934.

The numbers being :—

For 6 months ended December, 1932	...	77
„ 12 „ „ „ 1933	...	193
„ 12 „ „ „ 1934	...	299

The highest percentage of persons cremated are the aged who have exceeded 70 years. Of the 569 deceased persons cremated from July, 1932, to December last, 258 reached the age of 71 and over, a percentage of 45.34.

In sex, the males exceeded the females by 21, the numbers being : Males 295, females 274.

Scattering is the most favoured manner for the disposal of Remains after Cremation, there having been 345 requests for scatterings, a percentage of 60.6 of the total number of Cremations.

The total number of Cremations during 1934 for all Crematoria in Great Britain was 8,337, an increase of 866 over the previous year, equivalent to 11.59%.

Of these Cremations 299 were carried out at the Southampton Crematorium, an increase of 54.9 on the number for the previous year.

Financially, the Crematorium has been a success, the gross income including the fees paid to ministers, having reached the sum of £3,632 9s. 7d. for the 2½ years ended December, 1934.

The cost of gas per Cremation to December 1934 was 8s. 3.8d., including the quantity used in the course of the erection of the furnaces and for exhibition purposes.

The restrictions on wall tablets in the Chapel, and the neatness of the tablets permitted to be fixed, is keeping the building in touch with the use for which it is intended, viz., services, and not a churchyard.

Gas incinerators are certainly very preferable to fuel-fired furnaces, being economical, clean, and silent.

Appended are a few analytical tables on the Cremations carried through at the Southampton Crematorium.

COMPARISON OF DISTRICTS TABLE.

				1932.		1933.		1934.		1932-1934. July-Dec.
Southampton	...	...	...	18	...	31	...	72	...	121
Bournemouth	...	...	...	22	...	60	...	76	...	158
Portsmouth	...	...	...	11	...	30	...	44	...	85
Hants	...	...	...	13	...	40	...	68	...	121
Dorset	...	...	...	13	...	25	...	31	...	69
Wilts (including Salisbury)	...	...	...	—	...	7	...	5	...	12
Devon	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1
Bristol	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1
London	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	1
				77	...	193	...	299	...	569

The increase for 1934 was 125% on the previous year.

AGES TABLE.

				1932.		1933.		1934.		1932-1934. July-Dec.	Per Cent.
Still-borns	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	1	.17
Males and Females—											
20 years and under	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	9	...	17	2.99
21 „ to 50	...	...	...	8	...	22	...	39	...	69	12.13
51 „ to 70	...	...	...	35	...	75	...	114	...	224	39.37
71 „ and over	...	...	...	29	...	92	...	137	...	258	45.34
				77	...	193	...	299	...	569	

DISPOSAL OF REMAINS AFTER CREMATION TABLE.

				1932.		1933.		1934.		1932-1934. July-Dec.
Taken away by friends	...	...	...	22	...	65	...	107	...	194
Deposited in Columbarium	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	12
Scattered in the Garden	...	...	...	47	...	118	...	180	...	345
Buried in Southampton Ceme- teries	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	8
Waiting instructions	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	10
				77	...	193	...	299	...	569

SEX TABLE.

				1932.		1933.		1934.		1932-1934. July-Dec.
Within the Borough—										
Males	...	...	...	10	...	13	...	40	...	63
Females	...	...	...	8	...	18	...	29	...	55
Without the Borough—										
Males	...	...	...	29	...	79	...	124	...	232
Females	...	...	...	30	...	83	...	106	...	219
				77	...	193	...	299	...	569

Males 295.

Females 274.

Housing.

HOUSING.

Extensive progress was made during the year with the Council's five-year Housing programme. In view, however, of the promise made by the Minister of Health to introduce a Bill specifically designed to deal with overcrowding, it was decided not to proceed with the four Improvement Areas. The unfit groups of houses which were included in these areas have now been represented as Clearance Areas, and the individual unfit houses will be dealt with in accordance with Sections 17 or 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(A.)—CLEARANCE AREAS.

No objections were received from the owners in respect of the following Clearance Orders :—

(1.) **The Southampton (Linney's Passage) Clearance Order, 1934.**

This area comprised 4 houses, 1 wash-house, 2 water-closets, and 1 common tap, situated in the court.

The court was approached by a long, dark, narrow passage, leading off French Street. All the houses were without through ventilation or yards, with the exception of a small courtyard. They were all damp, dirty, and dilapidated ; three were back to back.

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area on 19th July 1933. A Clearance Order was made 18th April, 1934, and was confirmed on 22nd June, 1934, without modification.

Of the 20 displaced persons, only 3 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road, and the remainder secured accommodation elsewhere.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of Council houses were fumigated 13th November, 1934.

This area has not been demolished, there being a cellar which is of certain antiquarian interest, and future action with regard thereto has not yet been determined.

(2.) The Southampton (Church Row) Clearance Order, 1934.

This area comprised 6 houses, 4 wash-houses, 3 water-closets, and 1 brick ashpit. One common tap in the court was provided for the use of the 6 houses.

The court was approached from a narrow passage leading from St. Mary Street, and was surrounded by high buildings. All the houses were without through ventilation or yards, with the exception of a partly paved forecourt. They were damp, dirty, and dilapidated, four being back to back with other premises.

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area on 19th July, 1933. A Clearance Order was made on 21st March, 1934, and confirmed on the 22nd June, 1934, without modification.

Of the 19 displaced persons, 13 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of Council houses were fumigated. The occupants were displaced by the 25th August, 1934, and the houses were demolished by January, 1935.

(3.) The Southampton (Foot's Cottages, Compton Walk) Clearance Order, 1934.

This area comprised 3 houses, 3 wash-houses, and 1 water-closet. One common tap in the court served all three houses.

The court was approached by a narrow passage leading off Compton Walk. All the houses were without adequate ventilation or yards, with the exception of a small paved forecourt. They were damp, dirty, and dilapidated.

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area on 18th October, 1933, a Clearance Order made 18th April, 1934, and confirmed without modification on 1st September, 1934.

None of the displaced persons availed themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road, and all the houses were demolished by the 20th October, 1934.

(4.) The Southampton (High Road) Clearance Order, 1934.

This area comprised 10 houses. Eight privies and 2 water taps served the 10 houses.

All the houses were damp, dilapidated, and undrained. Two were back to back with houses previously closed under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area on 18th October, 1933, a Clearance Order made 18th April, 1934, and confirmed without modification on 1st September, 1934.

Of the 23 persons displaced, 10 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of Council houses were fumigated 12th November, 1934, and all the houses were demolished by February, 1935.

(B.)—OPPOSED CLEARANCE ORDERS.

(1.) Southampton (Buchan's Court) Clearance Order, 1934.

This area comprised 3 houses, 1 wash-house, 2 water-closets, and 1 common tap in the wash-house for the use of the 3 houses.

Two of the houses were approached by a dark, narrow passage leading off St. Michael's Square, the other fronting on to St. Michael's Square. All the houses were damp and dilapidated, 2 being without through ventilation or yard, with the exception of a small paved courtyard. The 2 houses situate in the court were surrounded by high buildings.

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area on the 19th July, 1933, and a Clearance Order made on 18th April, 1934. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on the 26th June, 1934, and the Order confirmed on the 8th March, 1935, with the following modification :—

No. 11 St. Michael's Square, appearing to have a certain archæological interest, was excluded from the Order and from the Clearance Area, subject to agreement being reached between the Council and the owners as to its future use.

None of the 8 displaced persons availed themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

(2.) **Southampton (Bell's Buildings) Clearance Order, 1934.**

This area comprised 7 houses, 7 wash-houses, 4 water-closets, and 1 store, and 3 common taps for the use of the 7 houses.

Two of the houses were approached by narrow passages leading off Chapel Street. All the houses were damp and dilapidated, and without through ventilation or yards, with the exception of small paved courtyards in the front.

The area was declared to be a Clearance Area on 18th October, 1933, and a Clearance Order was made on 18th April, 1934. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on 26th June, 1934, and the Order was confirmed on the 24th October, 1934, with the following modification :—

A store was excluded from the Clearance Area.

Of the 17 displaced persons, 5 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of Council houses were fumigated. The occupants were displaced by 10th January, 1935, and the houses demolished by March, 1935.

(3.) **Southampton (Wickham Court) Clearance Order, 1934.**

This area comprised 4 houses, 2 wash-houses, 4 water-closets, and 1 store. The water supply for 2 of the houses in the court was from one common tap.

The houses were approached by a narrow lane leading off French Street, and surrounded by high buildings. All the houses were damp, dark, and dilapidated, 2 were without through ventilation or yards, with the exception of a small paved court in front, the paving of which was very defective. The remaining 2 houses had small yards, defectively paved.

The area was declared to be a Clearance Area on 18th October, 1933, a Clearance Order made on the 18th April, 1934, a Local Inquiry held on the 26th June, 1934, and the Order confirmed 24th October, 1934, with the following modification :—

A store was excluded from the Clearance Order.

Of the 22 displaced persons, only 2 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road, the remainder finding accommodation elsewhere.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of a Council house were fumigated. All the occupants were displaced by the 22nd February, 1935.

(4.) Southampton (Mission Cottages) Clearance Order, 1934.

This area comprised 4 houses (viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Mission Cottages), 1 wash-house, and 2 water-closets, with 2 common taps for the use of the 4 houses.

The houses were approached by a narrow passage leading off Craven Street. All the houses were damp, dark, and dilapidated, and without through ventilation or yards, with the exception of a small defectively paved forecourt.

The area was declared a Clearance Area on the 18th October, 1933, a Clearance Order was made on the 18th April, 1934, a Local Inquiry held on the 26th June, 1934, and the Order confirmed on the 24th October, 1934, without modification.

Of the 8 displaced persons, 3 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of a Council house were fumigated. All the occupants were displaced by 19th January, 1935.

(5.) Southampton (North Front) Clearance Order, 1934.

This area comprised 3 houses (viz., Nos. 72, 73, and 74 North Front), built on a small triangular piece of land, backing directly on to a railway cutting at the rear and facing the street in front. Two were without through ventilation, and all showed signs of gross dampness.

The area was declared a Clearance Area on the 18th October, 1933, a Clearance Order made 18th April, 1934, a Local Inquiry held 26th June, and the Order confirmed on the 24th October, 1934, without modification.

Of the 4 displaced persons, 2 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of a Council house were fumigated. All the occupants were displaced by 9th January, 1935, and the houses demolished by March, 1935.

(6.) Southampton (Waterloo Bridge) Clearance Order, 1934.

This area comprised 5 houses, 2 wash-houses, and 4 water-closets. Three of the houses shared one common tap and one wash-house.

The houses were situated in a court, and approached by a narrow lane leading off New Road. The site of the area was below street level. Three of the houses were without through ventilation. All the houses were damp, and the small forecourt faced directly over a railway cutting.

The area was declared to be a Clearance Area on the 18th October, 1933, a Clearance Order made on the 18th April, 1934, a Local Inquiry held on the 26th June, 1934, and the Order confirmed on the 24th October, 1934, with the following modification :

26a New Road excluded from the Clearance Area.

Of the 7 displaced persons, 4 elected to avail themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of Council houses were fumigated. All the occupants were displaced by 9th January, 1935, and the houses demolished by 1st April, 1935.

(C.)—COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

In order to provide alternative accommodation reasonably accessible for dock workers, the following areas were dealt with by Compulsory Purchase Orders :—

(1.) Southampton (Houndwell) Compulsory Purchase Order.

This area comprised 32 houses, viz., Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, St. George's Place ; Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, Evans Street ; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 5a, 6, and 7, York Square ; Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, St. George's Street ; and Nos. 1 and 2, Waterhouse Court ; 1 wash-house and 1 store ; the extent of the area being .50 acres.

Of the houses in the area, 8 were without through ventilation, 5 had through ventilation on the ground floor only, and 14 of the houses were below the street level. Eight of the houses were situated in courts. In one instance there was only 1 tap to supply 4 houses, and in two instances 1 tap for 3 houses, and in the majority of cases the tap was in the open yard.

All the houses were damp and dilapidated, the height of rooms and area of the windows falling far short of the Building Bye-Laws. The paving in the open spaces was defective. This area was declared a Clearance Area on the 19th July, 1933, Compulsory Purchase Order made on the 20th December, 1933, Ministry of Health Inquiry held on the 8th May, 1934, and the Order confirmed 20th August, 1934, without modification.

Of the 150 persons displaced, 69 availed themselves of the alternative accommodation at Butt's Road.

The furniture and effects of the persons availing themselves of Council houses were fumigated. All the occupants were displaced during December, 1934.

Notice to treat was served on the owners of the properties and the houses demolished by April, 1935.



EVANS STREET (HOUNDWELL AREA).

(2.) Southampton (Threefield Lane) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1934.

(a) The land within the Clearance Area comprised 113 houses, viz., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16, Threefield Lane; Nos. 5 and 6, Sawmill Cut; Nos. 12, 13, 13a, 13b, 17, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37, King Street; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, Queen Street; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Coomb's Court; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Wheeler's Court; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Bell's Court; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Russell Court; Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Russell Street; Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Morris Court; Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Orchard Lane; Nos. 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, and 52, Lime Street; 6 stores and 1 registered slaughterhouse.

The streets in the area were very narrow, varying from 14 to 24 feet in width, thus obstructing the free circulation of air. In the area were 6 courts, containing 26 houses. Queen Street and Russell Street were cul-de-sac.

The houses in the area were damp and dilapidated. In four cases only were the rooms 8 feet in height. In ten instances the ground floor rooms only reached 8 feet. In the remaining 99 houses all the rooms were below 8 feet in height.

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area on 18th October, 1933.

(b) The following properties surrounding the area, not in themselves unfit, were included in the Compulsory Purchase Order, and comprised 18 houses, viz., 18, 20, 22, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42, Threefield Lane; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 20, and 21, King Street; Nos. 25, 26, and 27, Russell Street, in order to secure an area of convenient shape and dimensions for re-building purposes.

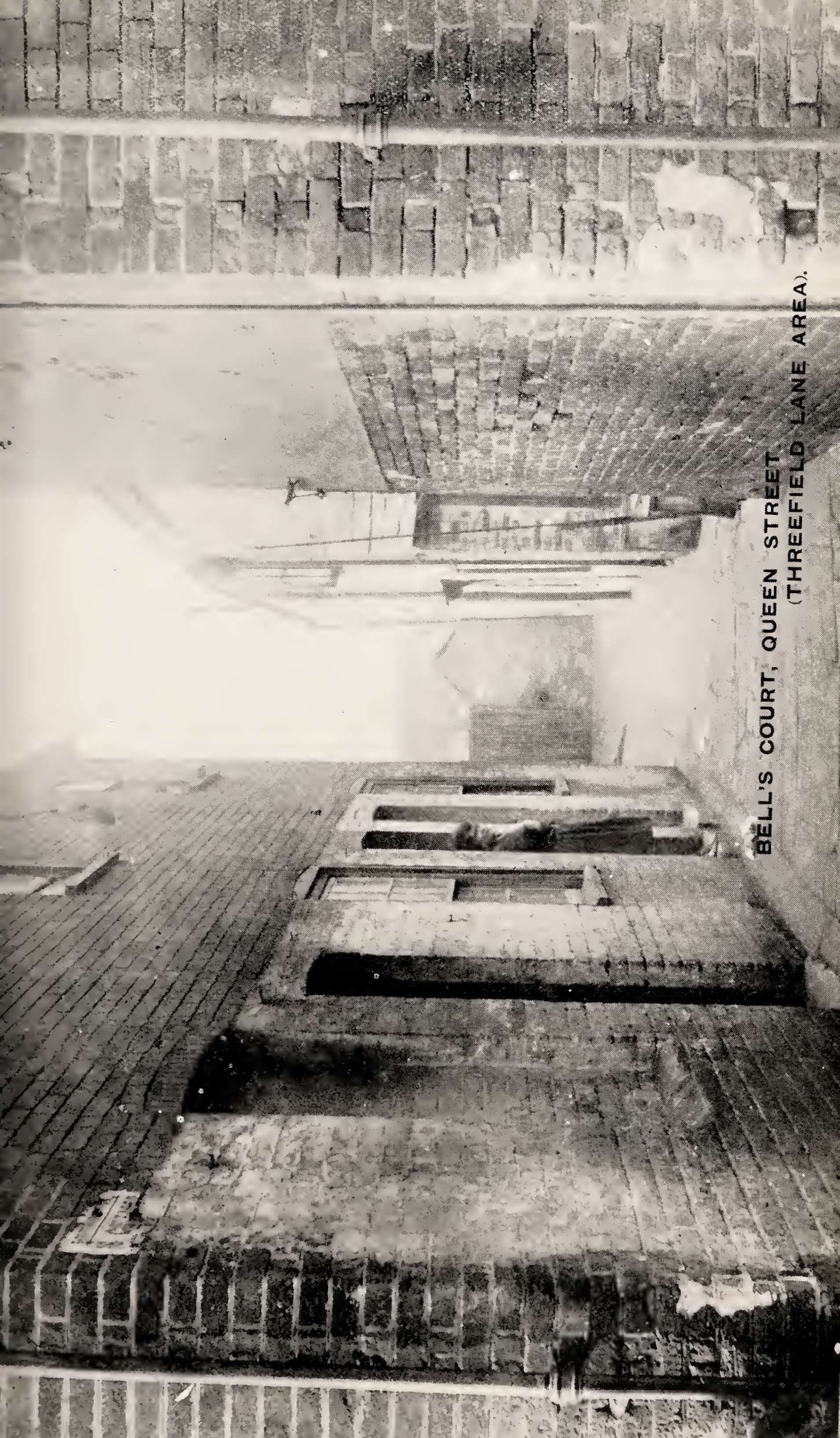
A Compulsory Purchase Order was made 21st February, 1934, Ministry of Health Inquiry held on 8th May, 1934, and the Order confirmed 19th December, 1934, with the following modifications:

(1) No. 42, Threefield Lane; Nos. 25, 26, and 27, Russell Street, excluded from the Order.

(2) No. 2, Queen Street, store in Lime Street, store rear of 39, Lime Street, store in Russell Street, and 1 registered slaughterhouse in King Street, were excluded from the Clearance Area, but may be purchased by the Council under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1930.



QUEEN STREET (THREEFIELD LANE AREA).



BELL'S COURT, QUEEN STREET.
(THREEFIELD LANE AREA).

(3.) Southampton (Lower Canal Walk) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1934.

(a) The land within the area comprised 71 houses, viz., Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, St. George's Street; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10, Lower Canal Walk; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Nelson Place; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14, Hartley Street; Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Saunders Court; Nos. 1, and 2, Colson's Court; Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7a, 8, 9, 10, and 11, Charlotte Street; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Mason's Close; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, China Place; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Charlotte Court; and 5 stores.

The streets in the area are very narrow and surrounded by high buildings, thus obstructing the free circulation of air.

All the streets and courts are cul-de-sac, with the exception of Lower Canal Walk, and this is closed for vehicular traffic.

The majority of houses are without damp-proof courses. They are grossly damp and dilapidated, 15 being without through ventilation.

This area was declared to be a Clearance Area on the 18th October, 1933.

(b) The following properties surrounding the area, not in themselves unfit, were included in the Compulsory Purchase Order, comprising 13 houses, viz., Nos. 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Lower Canal Walk; Florence Cottage and Jubilee Cottage, Charlotte Street.

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made on 21st February, 1934, Ministry of Health Inquiry held on 8th May, 1934, and the Order was confirmed with the following modifications:—

(1) Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Lower Canal Walk; store, Lower Canal Walk; store, Hartley Street; were excluded for all purposes from the Clearance Area.

(2) No. 8, Lower Canal Walk; 2 stores, and an open space in Charlotte Street, part of court abutting on to Jubilee Cottage, and a vacant plot in Hartley Street, were excluded from the Clearance Area, but may be purchased by the Council under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(3) Nos. 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Lower Canal Walk; and a plot of land adjoining 10, Hartley Street, were excluded from the Clearance Order.



HARTLEY STREET (LOWER CANAL WALK AREA).



CHARLOTTE STREET (LOWER CANAL WALK AREA).

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIONS.

Official representations were made during the year concerning seventeen unhealthy areas, which were inspected by the Housing Committee and declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas :—

(1.) Southbrook Square Clearance Area :

This area includes 13 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, Southbrook Square ; 15, 17, 19, and 21, Sidford Street ; 3 and 5, Southbrook Road. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 50.

(2.) Coleman Court Clearance Area :

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Coleman Court. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 10.

(3.) Grove Street Clearance Area :

This area includes 10 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Grove Street Cottages ; and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Goddard Cottages. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 19.

(4.) Bannister Cottages Clearance Area :

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Bannister Cottages. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 16.

(5.) Handford Place Clearance Area :

This area includes 2 houses, viz., Nos. 13 and 14, Handford Place. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 3.

(6.) Salisbury Street Clearance Area :

This area includes 2 houses, viz., Nos. 1 and 2, Salisbury Street. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 3.

(7.) Lower Bannister Street Clearance Area :

This area includes 3 houses, viz., Nos. 15, 16, and 17, Lower Bannister Street. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 7.

(8.) Smith's Quay Clearance Area :

This area includes 3 houses, viz., Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Itchen Ferry. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 4.

(9.) Itchen Ferry Clearance Area :

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 34, 35, 39, and 40, Itchen Ferry. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 15.

(10.) Davies Road, No. 1, Clearance Area :

This area includes 5 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, Davies Road. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 25.

(11.) Davies Road, No. 2, Clearance Area :

This area includes 2 houses, viz., Nos. 16 and 17, Davies Road. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 4.

(12.) Davies Road, No. 3, Clearance Area :

This area includes 2 houses, viz., Nos. 38 and 39, Davies Road. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 5.

(13.) Davies Road, No. 4, Clearance Area :

This area includes 3 houses, viz., Nos. 40, 41, and 42, Davies Road. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 12.

(14.) Pear Tree Green Clearance Area :

This area includes 4 houses, viz., Nos. 44 and 45, Davies Road ; 25 and 26, Pear Tree Green. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 10.

(15.) King Street Clearance Area :

This area includes 3 houses, viz., Nos. 4, 5, and 6, King Street. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 16.

(16.) Botany Bay Road Clearance Area :

This area includes 8 houses, viz., Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Botany Bay Road. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 34.

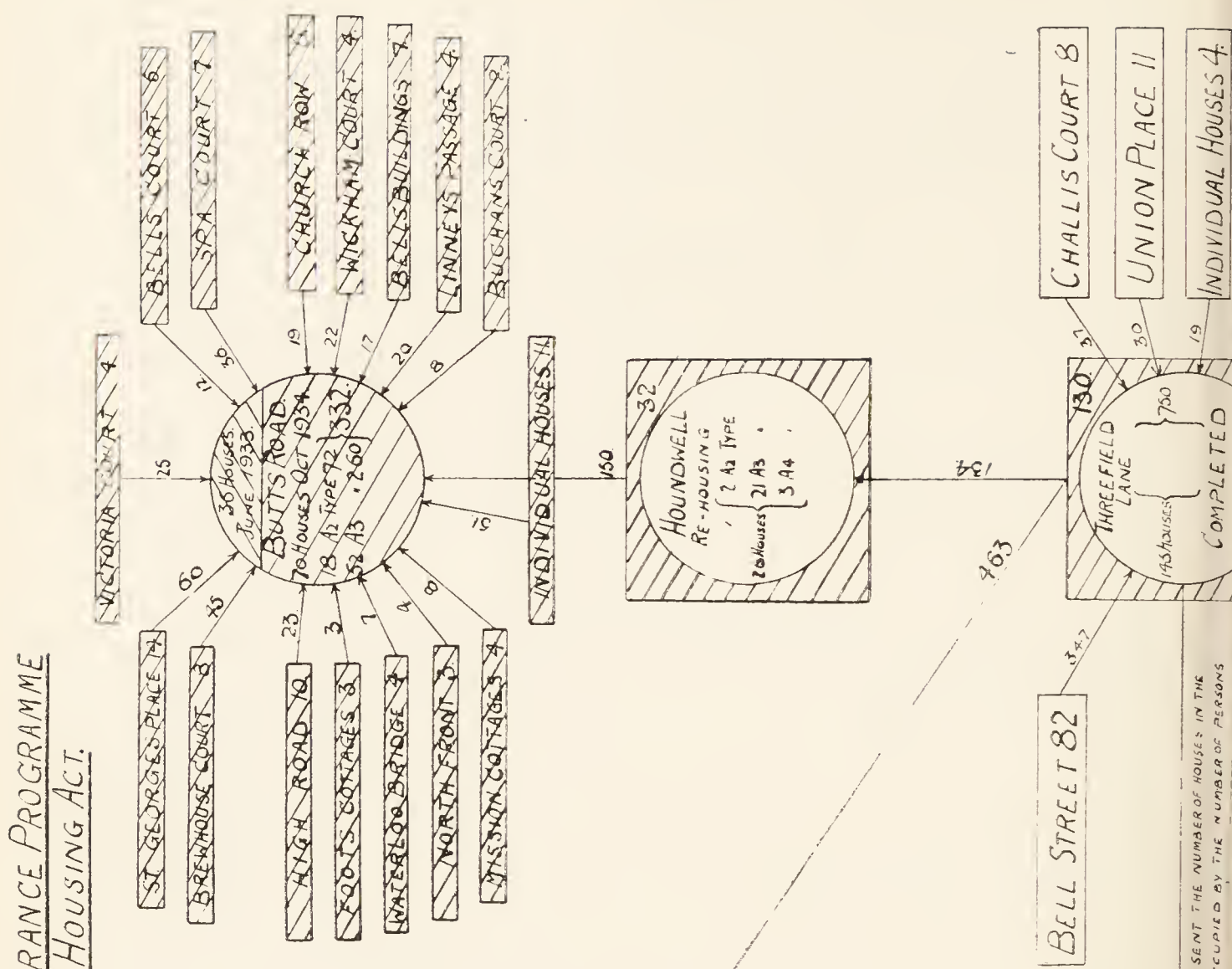
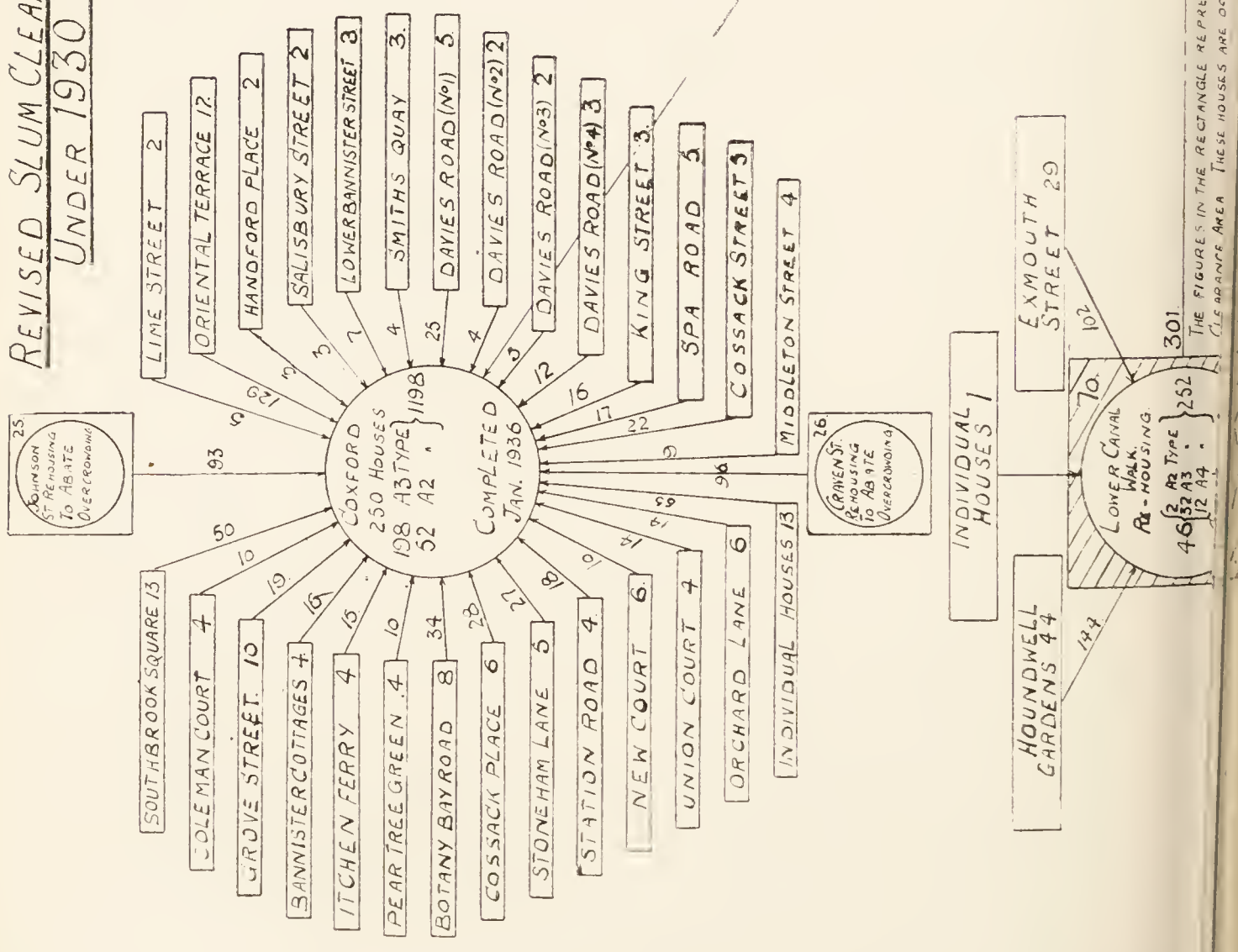
(17.) Oriental Terrace Clearance Area :

This area includes 17 houses, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Oriental Terrace. The number of persons who will be displaced and require to be rehoused is 129.

In addition, the following areas were surveyed during the year, and representations will follow in due course :—

Spa Road	...	4	Houses.	Stoneham Lane	...	5	Houses
Cossack Street	...	5	„	Middleton Street	...	4	„
Cossack Place	...	6	„	New Court	...	6	„
Craven Street	...	24	„	Exmouth Street	...	29	„
Johnson Street	...	16	„	Houndwell Gardens	...	44	„
Station Road	...	4	„				

REVISED SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME UNDER 1930 HOUSING ACT.



THE FIGURES IN THE RECTANGLE REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE CLEARANCE AREA. THESE HOUSES ARE OCCUPIED BY THE NUMBER OF PERSONS

REHOUSING.

Butt's Road Estate :

The 70 houses, sanctioned to be built by the Minister of Health on the above estate, were completed during the year. Of this number, 18 were of the two-bedroom non-parlour type, and 52 three-bedroom non-parlour type.

These houses provided alternative accommodation for persons displaced from the following Clearance Areas :—

Linney's Passage.	High Road.
Foot's Cottages.	Bell's Buildings.
Buchan's Court.	Mission Cottages.
Wickham Court.	Waterloo Bridge.
North Front.	Houndwell.
Church Row.	

The persons displaced from 11 individual unfit houses were also rehoused on this site.

Coxford Estate :

A contract was accepted for the erection of 250 houses on this estate—198 three-bedroom non-parlour type, and 52 two-bedroom non-parlour type—to be completed by the 1st January, 1936.

These houses will provide alternative accommodation for the persons who will be displaced from the following Clearance Areas :

Threefield Lane (part of).	Southbrook Square.
Coleman Court.	Grove Street.
Banister Cottages.	Itchen Ferry.
Pear Tree Green.	Botany Bay.
Craven Street.	Cossack Street.
Johnson Street.	New Court.
Union Place.	Orchard Lane.
Station Road.	Stoneham Lane.
Lime Street.	Oriental Terrace.
Handford Place.	Salisbury Street.
Lower Banister Street.	Smith's Quay.
Davies Road, No. 1.	Davies Road, No. 2.
Davies Road, No. 3.	Davies Road, No. 4.
King Street.	Spa Road.
Cossack Place.	Middleton Street.

Houndwell :

Tenders were invited during the year for the erection of 26 houses on this site—two of the two-bedroom non-parlour type, 21 of the three-bedroom non-parlour type, and 3 of the four-bedroom type. A contract will be entered into early in 1935, the houses to be completed by the 1st January, 1936.

These will provide alternative accommodation for 134 persons displaced from the Threefield Lane area.

Threefield Lane :

It is proposed to erect 146 houses on this site to provide alternative accommodation for 730 persons displaced from the following Clearance Areas :—

Bell Street. Lower Canal Walk. Union Place. Challis Court.

The diagram facing page 167 shows in graphic form the state of the housing programme at March, 1935.

FUMIGATION OF FURNITURE DURING REMOVAL.

In my Report for last year I called attention to the prevalence of bug infestation in slum dwellings. The principle of fumigating furniture and household effects from infested dwellings prior to being taken to houses on the Council's Estates, was affirmed by the Council on the 18th July, 1934, and an Agreement was entered into with The Associated Fumigators, Ltd. (a firm of Contracting Chemists), to fumigate furniture in vans with hydrocyanic acid for the sum of £5 for the first, and £1 for succeeding vans in any one series. Two horse-drawn pantechnicons, each of about 500 cubic feet capacity, were purchased for this purpose. After this date all furniture and effects removed from slum dwellings to Council houses have been subjected to fumigation. It has been found that the two vans can usually accommodate the furniture from four houses, the bedding being collected separately by the disinfecting van and passed through the steam disinfector. The furniture vans commence loading at 8 a.m., and proceed to the Disinfecting Station, at West Quay, where they are handed over to the Disinfecting Chemist, who seals the vans and subjects the contents to fumigation with at least 40 ounces of hydrocyanic acid gas per 1,000 cubic feet. The exposure to gas lasts four hours, and two hours are allowed for the vans to clear. The vans deliver the furniture to the new houses when the Chemist has certified, after making the necessary tests, that they are gas free. Any articles which might absorb the gas are retained over night for further airing, and delivered next day. All bedding and clothes which would harbour gas are dealt with by means of steam disinfection, and are delivered separately the same day.

It is a condition of the removal and the granting of a Council house, that no articles of furniture may be removed other than by us.

During the year the contents of 61 houses have been subjected to this procedure.

The following is a summary of houses completed for occupation from the date of the Armistice to the end of the year 1934:—

Year.	Erected by		Total.
	Council.	Private Enterprise.	
1918 to date of Census, June, 1921	209	90	299
1921 June to end of year	... 232	112	344
1922 ... ..	... 178	261	439
1923 ... ..	... 50	383	433
1924 ... ..	... —	636	636
1925 ... ..	... —	821	821
1926 ... ..	... 71	776	847
1927 ... ..	... 437	568	1,005
1928 ... ..	... 196	836	1,032
1929 ... ..	... 644	896	1,540
1930 ... ..	... 503	901	1,404
1931 ... ..	... 614	712	1,326
1932 ... ..	... 430	616	1,046
1933 ... ..	... 118	732	850
1934 ... ..	... 156	839	995
	<hr/> 3,838 <hr/>	<hr/> 9,179 <hr/>	<hr/> 13,017 <hr/>

Total number of houses erected from 1918 to date of Census 1921—299; since the Census—12,718.

From the summary it will be seen that since the census of June, 1921, to the 31st December, 1934, the number of new houses in the Borough completed for occupation, including those erected by the Corporation under their various Housing schemes, totals 12,718.

Systematic inspection has been carried out in various parts of the Borough during the year, both under the Housing Acts and under the Public Health Acts, the particulars of which are shown in the following tabular statement :—

Housing Statistics.

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,694
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	11,218
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	399
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,094
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	19
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	938

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	168
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served to carry out repairs ...	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after Service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	n
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	n

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... ..	772
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after Service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	768
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil

E. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs ...	nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after Service of formal Notices :—	
(a) By owners	nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	nil

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	nil
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- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative nil
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders nil

DETAILED LIST OF INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.

During the year 399 houses were inspected under the provisions of the above Act.

The following is a list of Roads, Streets, etc., in which systematic inspection was carried out, the number of houses inspected, and the number of notices served:—

Street or Road.	Number of Houses Inspected.	Number of Notices served under Housing Act.	Number of Notices served under Public Health Acts.
Anglesea Terrace	29	—	9
Beatrice Road	32	—	16
Bond Street	53	—	37
Clarence Street	58	—	16
Coburg Street	12	—	10
Graham Street	13	—	13
George Street	24	—	15
Middle Road (part of)	7	7	—
Nelson Street	25	—	11
Randolph Street	62	—	25
Stratton Road (part of)	6	—	5
Sussex Terrace	12	—	6
Victoria Street	28	—	18
William Street	38	—	27
Totals	399	7	208

Sanitary Services
and
Food and Drugs Acts.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following summary shows the particular work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department, and nuisances abated during the year :—

General Inspection of Houses and re-visits	...	...	12,266
Inspections on Complaint	...	...	1,094
„ under the Housing Act	...	...	533
Re-visits under the Housing Act	...	...	1,019
Inspections of Factories	...	...	64
„ of Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	1,058
„ of Laundries	...	...	58
„ of Bakehouses	...	...	464
„ under the Shops Act	...	...	1,805
„ of Slaughterhouses	...	...	4,323
„ of Butchers' Shops	...	...	1,786
„ of Sausage Factories	...	...	182
„ of Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	...	...	1,333
„ of Fish Shops	...	...	860
„ of Horse Flesh Shops	...	...	61
„ of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	1,494
„ of Ice Cream Factories	...	...	644
„ of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	780
„ of Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	166
„ of Courts and Alleys	...	...	206
„ of Stables, Yards, Mews, etc.	...	...	82
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	1,315
Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	608
Legal Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	9
Nuisances Abated by Verbal Notices	...	...	27
Drains Tested with Smoke	...	...	1
„ Tested with Water	...	...	7
„ found Defective	...	...	...
Premises Drained to the Public Sewer	...	...	1
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	30
„ reconstructed	...	...	2
„ retrapped	...	...	2
„ intercepted and ventilated from Sewer	...	...	3
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	...	...	5
New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses	...	...	2
Water-closets reconstructed	...	...	4
Urinals reconstructed and provided with means of flushing	...	...	4
New water-closet pans fixed	...	...	...
Water laid on to closets for flushing	...	...	...
Bath, sink wastepipes, etc., disconnected from drains	...	...	...

Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	...	...	...	...	55
Damp walls of houses remedied	...	...	...	...	142
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	257
Roofs of houses repaired	...	...	...	...	214
Eaves, guttering and stackpipe repaired	...	...	...	...	125
Window sashes made to open	...	...	...	...	6
Flooring, windows, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	994
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	...	...	...	...	3
Means of light and ventilation provided to water-closets	...	...	...	...	6
Yards paved and drained	...	...	...	...	26
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	104
Sanitary dustbins provided to houses	...	...	...	...	247
Overcrowding in houses abated	...	...	...	...	—
Courts re-limewashed	...	...	...	...	18
Nuisances from keeping animals, etc., abated	...	...	...	...	1
Manure and offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	52
Wells abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	8

DISINFECTING STATION.

The following is a list of articles disinfected at the steam sinfector, West Quay :—

Beds and Mattresses	...	...	...	2,048
Bolsters and Pillows	...	...	...	4,739
Blankets and Quilts	...	...	...	6,289
Sheets	...	...	...	2,851
Counterpanes	...	...	...	1,519
Books	...	...	...	1,094
Sundries	...	...	...	14,154
Total	...	...	...	<u>32,694</u>

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

In connection with the duties imposed under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, a total of 566 visits was made by the Sanitary Inspectors to farms, stores, refuse tips, and other places likely to be infested with rats.

The number of rats found and destroyed was 2,197.

NATIONAL “RAT WEEK.”

The annual National “Rat Week” was held from 5th to 10th November, and the following methods were adopted for the extermination of rats :—

Notices were published in the local newspaper, drawing the attention of the public to their liability under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act for the destruction of rats and mice, and inviting those concerned to apply to the Health Department for advice and assistance ; many requests were received and applicants advised. Their premises were visited, and practical methods shown them in dealing with occasional visitations or infestation of rats. Where poison baits could be used with safety, without the dead rats causing a nuisance, poisons were supplied. In other cases, where poisons were considered inadvisable, trapping was used. Certain demolitions were in progress during this week, and many rats were found and destroyed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries bulletin on “Rat Extermination” was available to anyone seeking information, and was also distributed. Gassing by cyanogas gas was carried out in dealing with harbourages isolated from dwelling-houses, on private refuse tips, and any premises where this method of destruction could be used with safety. As in previous years, the co-operation of the Borough Engineer has resulted in the laying of poison baits in the sewers.

I have every reason to believe that the “Rat Week” has been very effective and successful, but, owing to the large area covered and methods adopted, it is not possible to give the number of rats destroyed.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Three hundred and seventy-seven visits were made to shops, markets and hawkers’ trucks, to see that the provisions of the Act were carried out.

DRAINAGE UNDER THE NEW BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

During the year 773 plans were submitted, of which 661 were approved and 112 disapproved.

The approved plans comprised :—

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Miscellaneous buildings, shop fronts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	267
Sewers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	31

Work completed :—

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	839
Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Miscellaneous buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
New Streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of inspections during progress of work	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,177
Number of drains tested and retested	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACTS AND BYE-LAWS, RELATING TO THE DRAINAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

During the year 78 notifications were received with respect to the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with Section 11 of the above Bye-laws.

The following works were carried out and supervised by the Department after notification :—

Premises drained to the public sewer	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	43
„ ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	9
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	24
New pans fixed	...	...	...	...	...	22
New soil pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bath, sink wastepipes, etc., disconnected from drains...	...	...	...	...	...	14
New traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sanitary sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water-closets reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	14
Water laid on to closets	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cesspool abolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
External light and ventilation provided to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	4
Urinal constructed and provided with means for flushing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough : Gut Scraper 1, Tallow Melter 1, Tripe Boiler 1, Dealers in Rags, Bones, etc., 8, Fish Friers 52, Dealers in Animal Skins 2.

During the year 8 applications were received to establish the trade of Fish Frier, all of which were refused.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 7 Registered and 21 Licensed Slaughterhouses in the Borough; 4,323 visits were made, and the premises generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

During the year one Licensed Slaughterhouse, owing to disuse for a period exceeding that authorised by Section 128 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931, forfeited the right to be used as such.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

One hundred and fifteen applications were received from persons engaged in the slaughter of animals for licenses to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the provisions of the above Act.

One hundred and fourteen licences were granted for a period of 3 years on the payment of a fee of 2/-.

One application was deferred for 12 months.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1925.

Nine hundred and twenty-two carcasses were marked in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

FOOD.

In carrying out the systematic inspection of food, the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold :—

Slaughterhouses	4,323
Butchers' Shops	1,786
Sausage Factories	182
Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc. ...	1,333
Fish Shops	860
Ice Cream Factories	644

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	In Slaughter-houses.	In Shops.	Weight.
Carcases of Beef	46	1	25,763 lbs.
„ Pork	24	—	3,235 lbs.
Part carcases of Beef	29	1	4,294 lbs.
„ „ Pork	136	—	1,828 lbs.

The following is a summary of the diseased and unsound food destroyed during the year :—

BEEF.

Sixty-eight whole Carcases, 34 Quarters, 148 Livers, 63 Lungs, 90 Offals, 40 Heads, 40 Tongues, 2 Hearts, 7 Skirts, 5 Mesenteries, 4,648 lbs. Sundry pieces of Beef.

Total weight of Beef, 54,790 lbs.

PORK.

Sixty-five whole Carcases, 137 Quarters, 222 Offals, 3,075 lbs. Sundry pieces of Pork.

Total weight of Pork, 9,646 lbs.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Fifteen whole Carcases, 17 Offals, 250 lbs. Sundry pieces of Mutton.

Total weight of Mutton, 918 lbs.

VEAL.

One whole Carcase, 2 Offals, 400 Sundry pieces of Veal.

Total weight of Veal, 550 lbs.

FISH.

Thirteen stone of Skate, 7 stone of Hake, 10 stone of Bream, 75 stone of Codfish, 34 stone of Conger Eel, 52 stone of Whiting, 10 stone of Halibut, 24 stone of Cod Roes, 159 stone of Salt Cod, 101 stone of Herrings, 194 stone of Mackerel, 69 stone of Mixed Fish, 64 stone of Megrims, 96 stone of Plaice and Dabs, 327 boxes of Fillets, 116 boxes of Haddock, 70 boxes of Kippers, 19 boxes of Bloaters, 38 gallons of Shrimps, 21 gallons of Cockles, 116 tins of Prawns, 15 gallons of Whelks, 1,282 lbs. of Crabs, 235 lbs. of Lobsters, 59 dozen Escallops.

Total weight of Fish, 21,500 lbs.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

Three hundred and thirty-six lbs. of Sausages, 41 Rabbits, 12 Chicken, 10 tins of Fish, 233 tins of Milk, 240 tins of Corned Beef, 218 tins of Fruit, 87 dozen Eggs.

Total weight, 1,371 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year five hundred and thirty-five samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors and submitted to the Public Analyst.

Two hundred and two were formally purchased in accordance with the Act, and there were 333 test or informal samples, 106 of the latter being milk.

In 9 instances proceedings were taken, convictions being obtained in six. In 3 instances the cases were dismissed, the magistrates accepted the plea that the milk was sold as yielded by the cow.

ARTICLE.	Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Arrowroot	4	4	—
Aspirins	4	4	—
Baking Powder	4	4	—
Beer	1	1	—
Butter	22	22	—
Castor Oil	4	4	—
Cheese	14	14	—
Chitterlings... ..	1	1	—
Cocoa	4	4	—
Coffee	4	4	—
Coffee Extract	4	4	—
Cream	2	2	—
Cream (Tinned)	2	2	—
Currants	4	4	—
Custard	7	7	—
Eggs	3	3	—
Flour	4	4	—
Ground Almonds	4	4	—
Glycerine	4	4	—
Honey	8	8	—
Iodine	3	3	—
Lard	18	18	—
Liquorice Powder	4	4	—
Margarine	22	22	—
Meat	1	1	—
Meat Paste... ..	4	4	—
Meat Preservatives	2	2	—
Milk	307	291	16
Milk Condensed	8	8	—
Milk Dried	4	4	—
Non-Alcoholic Wine	4	4	—
Olive Oil	4	4	—
Pepper	8	8	—
Pearl Barley	2	2	—
Raisins	1	1	—
Rice	2	2	—
Sal Volatile	4	3	1
Sausages	7	7	—
Sherry (Brown)	1	1	—
Strawberries (Tinned)	1	1	—
Sultanas	3	3	—
Tartaric Acid	4	4	—
Tea	4	4	—
Tomato Puree	5	2	3
Tomato Paste	1	1	—
Wheat Starch	1	1	—
Whisky	3	1	2
Vinegar	3	3	—
Totals	535	513	22

The following Table shows the number of articles analysed which were found to be adulterated, and the result of proceedings taken :—

No. of Sample.	Date.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
42	Jan. 31	Whisky	9.1% added water ...	Test sample. See sample No. 47
47	Feb. 1	Whisky	3.8% added water ...	Fined £5
94	Mar. 6	Milk ...	5.0% deficient in fat ...	Test sample
166	Apr. 17	Milk ...	11.0% added water ...	Proceedings taken against farmer. See *
168	" 17	Milk ...	15.7% added water ...	
172	May 30	Milk ...	23.3% added water ...	Fined £2
217	" 18	Milk ...	6.6% deficient in fat ...	Test sample
218	" 19	Milk ...	6.6% deficient in fat ...	Case dismissed
230	" 23	Milk ...	1.6% deficient in fat ...	Test sample
232	" 23	Milk ...	1.6% deficient in fat ...	Test sample
292	July 4	Milk ...	10.0% deficient in fat...	Case dismissed
350	Aug. 9	Milk ...	18.0% deficient in fat...	Fined £2
351	" 9	Milk ...	8.3% deficient in fat ...	Fined £2
382	" 28	Milk ...	3.3% deficient in fat ...	Test sample
393	Sept. 11	Milk ...	5.8% added water ...	Case dismissed
394	" 10	Milk ...	5.0% added water ...	Test sample
516	Dec. 5	Sal	46.6% deficient in	Test sample
		Volatile ammonium carbonate		
524	" 6	Tomato Puree	75 parts per million of copper	Test sample. Consignment destroyed
530	"	Milk ...	11.6% deficient in fat...	Test sample
531	"	Milk ...	4.0% deficient in fat ...	Test sample
532	" 7	Tomato Puree	200 parts per million of zinc	Test sample. Consignment destroyed
533	" 7	Tomato Puree	40 parts per million of zinc	Test sample. Consignment destroyed

* Samples 3659 and 3660 taken in transit by Hants C.C. Inspector, 2.5% and 23.6% added water. Fined £2 on each summons and costs.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, and THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

There are now 204 purveyors of milk, including 12 cow-keepers, registered in the Borough.

The total includes 45 purveyors of milk who reside outside the Borough. During the year one cowkeeper ceased to keep cows, and his name was removed from the Register.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook.	Portwood and Bitterne Park.	Basset and Swaythling.	Woolston, Itchen and Bitterne.	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	...	4	...	5	3	...	12
Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register	6	41	14	7	24	45	192
Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ...	4	...	...	...	2	...	6
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Milkshops cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	210
Dairies ,, ,,	...	...	74
Cowsheds ,, ,,	...	...	48
Dairies' paving repaired	...	...	1
Eaves, guttering and stackpipe repaired	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	1
Total			336

During the year all premises where cows are kept, 12 in number, were visited twice. The following

Table shows the number of samples taken, and the inspection of dairy herds for tuberculosis:—

Name.	Samples of Milk taken.	Result of Examination.			Inspection of Cows.		Tuber- culin 'Tested.	Slaughtered.	Remarks.
		Positive.	Negative.	No Result.	Half-Year.	Number.			
W. R. ...	2 1	1 —	1 1	— —	1st 2nd	12 8	6 —	4 —	Advanced T.B. in 1 cow. Tuberculosis lesions present, but not advanced in 3 cows.
C. F. D. ...	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	1st 2nd	2 3	— —	— —	
J. ...	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	1st 2nd	3 2	— —	— —	
S. & W. ...	7 1	1 —	4 1	2 —	1st 2nd	24 19	7 1	3 1	T.B. lesions present, but not advanced in the 4 cows.
G. H. B. ...	11 1	— —	9 1	2 —	1st 2nd	30 30	4 —	2 —	T.B. lesions present, but not advanced in the 2 cows.
A. L. B. ...	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	1st 2nd	8 7	— —	— —	
M. S. ...	1 1	— —	1 1	— —	1st 2nd	6 4	— —	— —	

Number of Samples taken, and the Inspection of Dairy Herds for Tuberculosis—Continued.

Name.	Samples of Milk taken.	Result of Examination.			Inspection of Cows.		Tuber- culin Tested.	Slaughtered.	Remarks.
		Positive.	Negative.	No Result.	Half-Year.	Number.			
M. R. ...	—	—	—	—	1st	8	2	2	T.B. lesions present, but not advanced.
	2	—	2	—	2nd	10	1	—	
E. C. ...	—	—	—	—	1st	8	1	—	The 2 positive milk samples are from 1 cow, which is pending slaughter.
	5	2	3	—	2nd	7	—	—	
F. C. N. ...	2	—	1	1	1st	35	5	2	T.B. lesions present, but not advanced in the 2 cows.
	2	—	1	1	2nd	28	1	—	
W. ...	1	—	1	—	1st	26	—	—	Herd now removed from Borough.
	1	—	1	—	2nd	—	—	—	
S. ...	1	—	—	1	1st	—	—	—	Certified herd (by Ministry of Health).
Totals	43	4	31	8	—	280	28	14	

Twelve samples of milk were taken in course of delivery to dairies within the Borough, but which had been produced outside the Borough. These were examined for Tubercle Bacteria, the results were, viz. :—

- 4 were found to contain Tubercle Bacteria.
- 6 gave negative results.
- 2 no result was obtained.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

During the year four applications were received from purveyors of milk for licences to use the designation "Certified Milk." Two to use the designation "Grade A" (Tuberculin Tested Milk), and twenty-three to use the designation "Pasteurized Milk."

Test samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspectors of 42 Pasteurized Milks, 13 Certified Milks, and two Grade A Tuberculin Tested Milks.

Seventeen samples of Pasteurized Milks were found to contain more Bacteria per c.c. than the licences allowed. The vendors were cautioned, and in one instance the licence was suspended. Two samples of Certified Milk were found not to comply with the conditions laid down in the Order.

The remaining samples were found to comply with the standard laid down by the Order.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 14 houses in the Borough registered under the Bye-laws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings.

One hundred and sixty-six visits were made, and the houses generally kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 10 common lodging houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 439 persons.

Applications for the registration of all 10 houses were made previous to the 31st December, by the registered keepers, in accordance with the provisions of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910.

Seven hundred and eighty visits were made during the year, and the premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.**SUMMARY OF VISITS DURING YEAR 1934.**

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058
Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	464
Laundries (including Factory Laundries)	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Visits <i>re</i> Sanitary Matters...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684
Total							2,328

Reports received from H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, viz. :—

Nature of Report.	No. Sent in.	Action Taken.
New Workrooms and Change of Address	Nil	...
Workshops Notified (already on L.A. Register or re-notified after Notice from Local Authority)	Nil	...
Sanitary Defects	1	Defect remedied.
Total	1	

Seven notifications have been sent to H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, respecting new Workshops, change of address, or infringements of the Factory and Workshop Acts.

Sixteen new Workrooms have been measured during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 111 Bakehouses on the Register, 66 being Factories and 45 Workshops. Ninety-two of these were in use at the end of the year, and 19 were unoccupied.

They give employment to 402 males and 41 females, in addition to those employed as shop assistants, roundsmen, etc.

Four hundred and sixty-four visits of inspection were made during the year, and five nuisances abated.

All occupied Bakehouses were re-limewashed twice during the year in accordance with the Regulations.

One new Bakehouse was constructed during the year.

LAUNDRIES.

There are 32 Laundries on the Register, 19 of which use mechanical power and 13 manual labour.

Fifty-eight visits of inspection have been made during the year.

In addition to the foregoing, 684 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, Bakehouses and Laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, overcrowding and various other matters.

HOMEWORK.

During February 36 lists were sent in containing the names and addresses of 74 Outworkers, and during August 37 lists containing the names and addresses of 73 Outworkers.

Of the 73 names received in August, 18 occupy premises registered as workshops, and of the remainder (55), 54 work on wearing apparel, and 1 on upholstery needlework.

The names and addresses of the Outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Acts, been forwarded to the Authorities of the District in which they reside.

One hundred and eight visits of inspection were made during the year, and three nuisances abated.

NUISANCES ABATED.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 94, viz. :—Factories 2; Workshops and Workplaces 83; Bakehouses 5; and Laundries 4.

NUISANCES ABATED DURING THE YEAR.

	Factories.	Workshops.	Workplaces.	Bakehouses.	Laundries.	Totals.
Premises drained to sewer	1	...	...	...	1
Drains relaid, trapped and ventilated	2	...	...	...	2
„ cleared or repaired	2	...	...	...	2
„ inspection chambers constructed	3	...	...	...	3
„ soil pipes fixed	1	...	...	...	1
Sanit'ry conveniences provided to premises	1	7	1	...	...	9
„ „ provided (separate for sexes)	...	2	...	...	...	2
„ „ new pans fixed	4	...	...	...	4
„ „ re-constructed	1	...	1	...	2
„ „ new cisterns, flush pipes, etc., fixed	...	5	...	...	...	5
„ „ roofs, floors, walls, seats, etc., repaired	...	8	2	...	...	10
„ „ intervening ventilated spaces provided	...	1	...	...	...	1
Workshops cleansed and limewashed	16	6	...	...	22
„ roofs repaired	2	4	...	...	6
„ floors, walls, windows, etc., repaired	...	1	2	...	...	3
„ new sinks and waste pipes fixed	...	3	...	1	...	4
Yards paved or repaired	1	...	...	...	1
Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes repaired	...	2	2	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances abated	1	...	...	...	3	4
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	1	3	3	1	8
Totals ...	2	63	20	5	4	94

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOMES OF EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever, 16 cases of Diphtheria, and one case of Erysipelas occurred in the homes of employees in Factories and Workshops during the year.

Twenty-six of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and 4 were isolated at home.

The workers living in the houses where Scarlet Fever occurred received a disinfecting bath, and had their clothes disinfected before resuming duties.

The premises in which cases occurred were disinfected, and bedding removed for disinfection after the removal of patients to Hospital.

THE RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district in which rag flock is manufactured. Bedding manufacturers and upholsterers obtain their supplies from factories outside the Borough. Inspections are made and samples taken of these supplies by the Workshop Inspector.

Seven samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst, the result being as follows :—

No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.				
1	Chlorine as Chlorides, 5.0 parts per 100,000				
2	”	”	11.2	”	”
3	”	”	13.7	”	”
4	”	”	7.5	”	”
5	”	”	10.0	”	”
6	”	”	20.0	”	”
7	”	”	7.5	”	”

NOTE.—The limit of Chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000.

SHOPS ACT, 1912 to 1928.

During the year 1,779 visits of inspection have been made under the Act, and the following prosecutions were taken for contraventions:—

Date.	Initials of Defendants.	Nature of Offence.	Result.
Mar. 19	J.R.R.	Failing to post the Exemption Notices on early closing day	Fined 10/-
Apl. 6	R.W.	Selling non-exempted goods after closing hour	Fined 10/-
„ 25	J.M.	Ditto ditto ditto (This is the fourth case taken against this person)	Fined 20/-
July 9	T. & B.	Selling non-exempted goods after closing hour	Fined 10/-

In addition, 101 verbal warnings were given to various shopkeepers for offences during the year.

The two following Tables are inserted by request of the
Secretary of State.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisance

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	89	3	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1,035	8	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	165	5	...
Totals	1,289	16	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Offences in respect to which Pro- secutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—*				
Want of Cleanliness	30	30	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	36	36	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	9	9	...	...
unsuitable or				
defective	17	17	...	...
not separate for				
sexes	2	2	...	...
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	...	...	...	...
Totals	94	94	...	...

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 108. NIL.

Analyst's Department

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1934.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit herewith a summary of the
work carried out by this Department during the year 1934.

Section 1.—Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Samples submitted by Inspectors	...	...	...	535
„ „ by Isle of Wight County Council...				131
„ „ by Winchester City Council	...			50
„ „ Privately	...	...	...	81

Table I shows the articles examined under the above Act (excluding samples submitted by the Isle of Wight and Winchester Authorities and private samples from outside the Borough), and the number of adulterated samples submitted by Corporation Inspectors and private residents in the Borough.

TABLE I.

Name of Article.	Number of Samples.		Number of Adulterated Samples.	
	Inspectors.	Private.	Inspectors.	Private.
Almonds (Ground) ...	4	—	—	—
Arrowroot ...	4	—	—	—
Aspirin ...	4	—	—	—
Baking Powder ...	4	—	—	—
Barley ...	2	—	—	—
Beer ...	1	—	—	—
Butter ...	22	—	—	—
Castor Oil ...	4	—	—	—
Cheese ...	14	—	—	—
Chitterlings ...	1	—	—	—
Cocoa ...	4	—	—	—
Coffee ...	8	—	—	—
Cream ...	2	—	—	—
Cream (Tinned) ...	2	—	—	—
Currants ...	4	—	—	—
Custard Powder ...	7	—	—	—
Eggs ...	3	—	—	—
Flour ...	3	—	—	—
Flour Improver ...	1	—	—	—
Fruit Drinks ...	4	—	—	—
Glycerine ...	4	—	—	—
Honey ...	8	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	—	3	—	—
Lard ...	18	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ...	4	—	—	—
Margarine ...	22	—	—	—
Meat ...	1	—	—	—
Meat Paste ...	4	—	—	—
Meat Preservative ...	2	—	—	—
Milk ...	301	59	16	6
Milk (Separated) ...	6	1	—	—
Milk (Condensed) ...	8	—	—	—
Milk (Dried) ...	4	—	—	—
Olive Oil ...	4	—	—	—
Pepper ...	8	—	—	—
Raisins ...	1	—	—	—
Rice ...	2	—	—	—
Sal Volatile ...	4	—	1	—
Sausages ...	7	—	—	—
Sherry ...	1	—	—	—
Starch ...	1	—	—	—
Sultanas ...	3	—	—	—
Tartaric Acid ...	4	—	—	—
Tea ...	4	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine ...	3	—	—	—
Tinned Tomatoes ...	6	—	3	—
Tinned Strawberries ...	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	3	—	—	—
Whiskey ...	3	—	2	—
Totals ...	535	63	22	6

Table II shows the nature and amount of adulteration, and the action taken by the Local Authority, with the result of the proceedings.

This table applies only to samples submitted by Inspectors of the Southampton Sanitary Authority, under the above Act.

TABLE II.

Article Analysed	No. on Register.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result of Proceedings.
Milk ...	94	5.0% deficient in fat ...	Informal	—
„ ...	166	11.0% added water... ..	—	See 3659, 3660
„ ...	168	15.7% added water... ..	—	See 3659
„ ...	3659	2.5% added water	Summoned	} Fined £2 and costs
„ ...	3660	23.6% added water... ..	Summoned	
„ ...	217	6.6% deficient in fat	Informal	—
„ ...	218	6.6% deficient in fat	Summoned	Dismissed
„ ...	230	1.6% deficient in fat	Informal	—
„ ...	232	1.6% deficient in fat	Informal	—
„ ...	172	23.3% deficient in fat	Summoned	Fined £2
„ ...	292	10.0% deficient in fat	Summoned	Dismissed
„ ...	350	18.0% deficient in fat	Summoned	Fined £2
„ ...	351	8.3% deficient in fat	Summoned	Fined £2
„ ...	382	3.3% deficient in fat	Informal	—
„ ...	393	5.8% added water	Summoned	Dismissed
„ ...	394	5.0% added water	Informal	—
„ ...	530	11.6% deficient in fat	Informal	—
„ ...	531	4.0% deficient in fat	Informal	—
Whiskey ...	42	9.1% added water	Informal	—
„ ...	47	3.89% added water... ..	Summoned	Fined £5
Sal	516	46.6% deficient in carbon dioxide	Informal	—
Volatile				
Tinned	524	Contained 75 parts of copper per million	—	Withdrawn from sale
Tomatoes				
„ ...	532	Contained 200 parts of zinc per million	—	Withdrawn from sale
„ ...	533	Contained 40 parts of zinc per million	—	Withdrawn from sale

MILK SUPPLY.

The percentage of adulterated samples taken by Inspectors was 5.3%, as against 6.4% in 1933, 2.02% in 1932, and 7.08% in 1931. These percentages do not give a strictly accurate estimate of the amount of adulteration, as in many cases repeated samples are taken from the same source when there is a question of the genuineness of the milk.

The monthly averages of genuine official samples are given below :—

			Fat %	Non-fatty Solids %	Total Solids %
January ...	...	...	3.79	8.88	12.69
February ...	...	...	3.66	8.86	12.52
March ...	...	...	3.95	8.90	12.85
April ...	...	...	3.68	8.93	12.61
May ...	...	...	3.63	8.88	12.51
June ...	...	...	3.54	8.86	12.40
July ...	...	...	3.57	8.80	12.37
August ...	...	...	3.61	8.78	12.39
September ...	...	...	3.80	8.85	12.65
October ...	...	...	4.02	8.93	12.95
November ...	...	...	4.25	8.99	13.24
December ...	...	...	3.92	8.91	12.83

TABLE III.

Showing the average composition of Milk received from Inspectors during the past seven years.

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fat % ...	3.56	3.54	3.63	3.73	3.75	3.72	3.78
Non-fatty Solids %	8.99	9.02	9.07	8.91	8.88	8.84	8.88
Total Solids %	12.55	12.56	12.70	12.64	12.63	12.36	12.66

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination continues to increase rapidly. In 1932 ten samples were examined, in 1933 there were seventy-five, whilst last year from all sources there were one hundred and eight. Of these, fifty-eight were submitted by Inspectors, and comprised forty-two pasteurised, thirteen Certified, two Grade A, and one ordinary milk. Of these, seventeen Pasteurised and two Certified milks did not comply with the Order. The remaining fifty samples were submitted by the Isle of Wight County Council, the City of Winchester, and by private individuals, and were for the most part satisfactory.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1927.

The Public Health Regulations, with regard to preservatives in food, continue to be well observed. The following of the samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act were examined for preservatives with negative results:—Milk, butter, margarine, cream, meat, meat paste, barley, currants and raisins. Four samples of sausages out of seven were preserved with sulphur dioxide preservative in permissible amounts.

Section II.—Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.

These samples comprised foodstuffs imported into the Docks for home consumption. Fifty-four samples, an increase of twenty over last year, were examined and reported upon to the Medical Officer of Health, consisting of one or more of the following articles:—Drinking water from the boats, beer, grape fruit juice, oranges, sardines, butter, margarine fat, mutton fat, extract of meat, Paté de foie gras, corned beef, dried milk, tinned tomatoes, and tinned apricots. One sample of grape fruit juice contained an excessive amount of sulphur dioxide preservative, and a considerable proportion of the drinking waters were not satisfactory.

Section III.—Gas Regulation Act, 1920.

Official testing under this Act commenced on October 27th, 1922, and the gas has been systematically tested by daily tests ever since. The Fairweather Recording Calorimeter is now in use, by means of which the actual calorific power of the gas is recorded continuously throughout the day and night. During the past year the Gas Company has fulfilled its statutory obligations which refer to the calorific power of the gas, its freedom from sulphuretted hydrogen, and the maintenance of a pressure of not less than two inches of water. The following table gives a summary of the quarterly results for the year 1934.

TABLE IV.

Quarter.	Number of tests.	Highest test. B. Th. U.	Lowest test. B. Th. U.	Average test. B. Th. U.	No. of times below 460 B. Th. U.	Sulphuretted hydrogen.
1st	90	472.0	454.0	460.9	39	Absent.
2nd	91	468.7	456.3	460.5	42	„
3rd	87	467.8	453.6	461.6	18	„
4th	90	469.2	453.6	461.7	18	„

N.B.—The Gas Company undertakes to supply gas of an average calorific value of not less than 460 British thermal units per cubic foot, at a minimum pressure of two inches of water, and free from sulphuretted hydrogen.

Section IV.—Rag Flock Act, 1926.

Seven official samples were submitted by the Inspector. These were examined with a view to ascertaining if they had been sufficiently washed before being used for the manufacture of furniture, etc. All the samples submitted showed a very satisfactory degree of cleanliness.

Section V.—General.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Commencing on April 1st, 1933, observations have been made of atmospheric pollution in the Borough in connection with the general scheme of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A gauge has been erected in the meteorological enclosure of Andrew's Park, and monthly examinations are made of the accumulated deposits. The following table gives the chief results obtained :—

TABLE V.

Month.	Tarry Matter.	Sooty Matter.	Total Solid Deposit.
January ... ..	...	...	...
February	0.27	1.81	7.33
March	0.58	2.24	14.88
April	0.27	1.84	11.90
May	0.30	0.65	11.42
June	0.24	2.45	11.24
July	0.34	2.11	12.14
August	0.37	2.25	17.69
September	0.27	2.01	12.38
October	0.38	1.83	13.03
November	0.36	0.48	9.05
December ... ..	...	...	...

These figures are in tons per square mile.

These figures show the degree of atmospheric pollution to be about one-third of the average pollution of London.

During the year 1934, the following samples of a general kind have been examined for Corporation Departments and for private individuals, and the details have been given in the Quarterly Reports submitted to the Health Committee.

Health Department	...	...	...	22	samples
Waterworks Department	...	...	261	„	
Engineer's Department	...	...	20	„	
Electrical Engineer's Department	...	...	4	„	
Education Department	...	...	1	sample	
Borough Coroner	...	...	...	2	samples
Private	...	...	...	33	„
Determinations of Water Hardness	1,095	„			

The above samples include routine samples taken to inspect the town water supply, baths water, and sewage.

Water Softening.

The Borough Water Supply has a natural hardness of about 16° (Clark's Scale), and the following table gives a summary of the results obtained by the softening process carried out at the Corporation Waterworks, one sample having been taken daily from each of the sources:—

TABLE VI.

Hardness of the Borough Water Supply for the Year 1934.

Source of Sample.	Hardness.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
French Street (Otterbourne)	15.0°	6.5°	9.0°
Isolation Hospital (Twyford)	14.0°	4.5°	7.8°
Totton (Timsbury)	15.2°	3.5°	9.1°

TABLE VII.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1934.

					Number of Samples.
Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act ...	...				797
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923	...				108
Public Health Regulations ...	...	...	...		54
Gas Regulation Act ...	...	...	...	...	358
Rag Flock Act...	...	...	...	...	7
General ...	...	...	...	...	355
Determinations of Water Hardness ...	...				1,095
Total ...					2,774

Fees received for private analyses ... £291 13s. 6d.

I should like once more to express my appreciation of the work of my assistant, Mr. R. Watridge, B.Sc., F.I.C., who has been an invaluable aid in dealing with the increased duties undertaken by this Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. EMSLEY,

Public Analyst.

***Southampton
Port Sanitary Authority.***

Southampton Port Sanitary Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE

Year ended 31st December, 1934.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Port and Harbour of Southampton are controlled by the Southampton Harbour Board as constituted by the Southampton Harbour Act, 1913.

The Port Sanitary Authority, which was permanently constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated June 8th, 1893, is "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton acting by the Council." It exercises Port functions in waters abutting upon the County Borough of Southampton, the Urban Sanitary District of Fareham, and the Rural Districts of New Forest, Romsey and Stockbridge, and Winchester.

LIMITS OF JURISDICTION.

The limits of jurisdiction are "so much of the said Port of Southampton as is comprised within the following lines ; that is to say :—

"A straight line following and coincident with the common boundary of the Customs Ports of Southampton and Portsmouth and drawn from Hill Head to that point in the said common boundary which is nearest to the Bramble Buoy ; a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the most northerly point of Calshot Castle, and a line coincident with the boundary of the said Port of Southampton, and drawn from the last-mentioned point up the stream called the Southampton Water, and followin

the said boundary to Hill Head aforesaid, together with the waters of the said Port of Southampton within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the docks, basins, quays, wharves, rivers, creeks, streams, channels, roads, bays, and harbours within the aforesaid limits."

Since the above limits were laid down, the practice of landing passengers by tender from vessels anchoring in Cowes Roads and the Solent has considerably increased.

During the present year 189 vessels embarking or disembarking passengers for this port, anchored outside our limit of jurisdiction.

Most of these were dealt with in the Cowes Port Sanitary area, though a large proportion anchored outside the limit of jurisdiction of any Port Sanitary Authority.

All these vessels have been dealt with by officers of the Southampton Port Sanitary Authority, though the responsibility of this Authority in the event of an outbreak of serious infectious disease is uncertain.

The question of enlarging the limits of jurisdiction of the Southampton Port Sanitary Authority was discussed with the Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health during the year, and proposals for this will shortly be submitted, after consultation with the Port Sanitary Authorities at Cowes and Portsmouth.

PART I.

Sections I to VII, Tables A to J, are prepared in the form and sequence requested by the Ministry of Health in Memo. 174/S.A.

Part II gives in further detail the work connected with Port Sanitary Administration.

Section I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1934.

TABLE A.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Port during the year, and the number inspected.

—	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied.	Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign—							
Steamers...	2,178	7,862,414	706	1,431	54	51	113
Motor ...	391	1,936,361	110	261	3	3	26
Sailing ...	3	2,142	...	1	...	...	...
Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign...	2,572	9,800,917	816	1,693	57	54	139
Coastwise—							
Steamers...	6,935	1,260,846	3	885	66	50	4
Motor ...	4,498	342,301	...	279	7	6	...
Sailing ...	1,673	55,482	...	49	1	1	...
Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise	13,106	1,658,629	3	1,213	74	57	4
Total Foreign & Coastwise	15,678	11,459,546	819	2,906	131	111	143

NOTE.—Of the 819 vessels visited by the Medical Officer of Health, 72 were boarded by the Medical Officer of Health alone, and 747 were boarded by both Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

Section II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(A) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1934.

Number of Passengers.	Places out of Europe.				Continent of Europe.	Channel Islands.	Trans-migrants.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Tourist Class.	3rd Class.			
Inwards	24,835	6,943	17,467	18,359	63,954	91,320	1,613
Outwards	25,752	12,953	24,258	16,541	58,115	88,421	3,237

NOTE.—The figures given in the above table are exclusive of the number of persons travelling on pleasure cruises between the United Kingdom and places out of Europe, as particulars of this class of travel of these passengers are not required to be furnished.

(B) CARGO TRAFFIC.

Principal Imports : Meat, butter, cheese, cocoa, coffee, grain, sugar, fruit and vegetables, hides, skin, and wool.

Principal Exports : Manufactured articles, machinery, etc.

(C) FOREIGN PORTS FROM WHICH VESSELS ARRIVE.

Ports in Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, and various other Ports throughout the world.

Section III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(A) FOR THE PORT. (B) FOR SHIPPING.

The water supply for the Docks and vessels at this Port forms part of the supply to the Borough of Southampton, and is directly controlled by the Corporation, and is obtained from deep wells sunk in the chalk at Otterbourne, Twyford and Timsbury.

The water supply has a natural hardness of about 16° (Clarke's Scale), which is reduced by softening process to an average of about 8°.

The Southampton Corporation supplies water to the whole of the Docks, and mains are available at every berth.

The same water is available at the Town Quay, Shell-Mex and Agwi Jetties, Southampton Water, and at the Wharves at Ring, Redbridge, and along the River Itchen.

The general practice therefore, is for vessels to take in water direct from the mains, but for other vessels which do not berth, there are nine water boats equipped for the purpose of transporting fresh water.

There is no supply of fresh water available other than that supplied by the Southampton Corporation, and its high standard of purity is ensured by regular chemical and bacteriological analysis.

(C) NUMBER OF WATER BOATS AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

There are three water boats exclusively used as such, namely : Ariel, 20 tons ; Aquator, 200 tons ; and Test, 80 tons.

In addition, the following are equipped for this purpose, and are used if required as water carriers:—Beaulieu, 18 tons ; Bonaparte, 20 tons ; Erni, 100 tons ; Flying Kestrel, 154 tons ; Haulier, 60 tons ; and Romsey, 100 tons, are primarily used as tugs.

All these boats have been kept under supervision during the year, and in three instances cleansing of the tanks has been carried out as the result of unsatisfactory reports on samples submitted for analysis.

Section IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

I. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH “DECLARATION OF HEALTH.”

Prior to the Regulations coming into force, the following practice was formulated, and has continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year:—

- (a) That where a vessel is first boarded by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, that officer shall retain the “Declaration of Health,” and leave an “All Clear Certificate on board for the Customs Officer.
- (b) That where an officer of Customs and an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority board a vessel together, the latter officer shall take the “Declaration of Health,” and hand the “All Clear” Certificate to the Customs Officer.
- (c) That where a vessel is first boarded by a Customs Officer that officer shall take the “Declaration of Health” and forward it to the Port Sanitary Authority as soon as possible, and the officer of the Port Sanitary Authority receiving the “Declaration of Health” shall sign a receipt, if required.

Where a vessel has been boarded by an officer of H.M. Customs prior to the visit by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, a form is left with the Master indicating the condition reported on the "Declaration of Health," and stating whether the vessel has been :—

- (a) Granted full pratique.
- (b) Granted modified pratique.
- (c) Or detained for inspection by the Port Medical Officer.

Vessels which trade exclusively within the "Home Trade" limits, and are therefore not required to present a "Declaration of Health" form under the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, are required to complete a Blue Medical Certificate, giving essential particulars regarding infectious disease (actual or suspected) on arrival.

2. BOARDING OF VESSELS.

All vessels which berth within the Docks, and all vessels anchoring elsewhere and landing passengers by tender at this Port, are boarded on arrival by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority and H.M. Customs.

Other vessels which berth outside the Docks are boarded by H.M. Customs, and, if requiring attention, are dealt with later by the Port Sanitary Authority.

All vessels which arrive from any foreign port or seaboard which is included in the list prepared pursuant to the provisions of Article II, and any vessels which have had a case of infectious disease during the voyage are visited by the Port Medical Officer.

Regular rounds are made by the Port Sanitary launch to deal with vessels which anchor in Southampton Water, Rivers Itchen and Test.

Difficulty has sometimes been experienced in distinguishing the Port Medical Officer's launch, and to avoid this the following flags have been adopted, viz. :—"Q" flag, flown from the mast head, and a white flag, three feet by four feet six inches, carrying the words "Port Medical Officer," in six-inch letters, flown from the stern.

3. NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES, LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, INFORMATION FROM PILOTS, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, ETC.).

The Minister of Health, by notice published in the "London Gazette," 31st October, 1933, declared that the provisions of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, shall apply to the Southampton Port Sanitary district as from 1st February, 1934.

The section in question reads as follows :—

" 6. (1) Where the Minister has by notice published in the 'London Gazette' declared that the provisions of this Article shall apply to any district specified in the notice, the Master of any foreign-going ship fitted with a suitable wireless transmitting apparatus, on approaching such a district from a foreign port, shall, if any person on board has symptoms which may be indicative of infectious disease other than tuberculosis, or if there are any circumstances requiring the attention of the Medical Officer, send to the Sanitary Authority a wireless message embodying such of the information set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations as are applicable.

" (2) Any wireless message so required to be sent so as to reach the Sanitary Authority not more than twelve, and not less than four hours, before the time at which the ship is expected to arrive in the district.

" (3) Any wireless in wireless code delivered to the Sanitary Authority shall, unless otherwise provided in the notice published pursuant to paragraph (1) of this article, conform with the section relating to the 1931 International Code of Signals."

Arrangements have been made for the reception (and de-coding, if necessary) of wireless messages sent direct to the Port Sanitary Office at the Docks, and the telegraphic address of "Portelth Southampton" has been registered.

Wireless messages are also received through agents approved by the Port Sanitary Authority. Before this approval is given, however, agents are required to furnish evidence that they possess facilities for receiving such messages at all times of the day or night, and can undertake prompt transmission to the Port Sanitary Office of any messages received.

The following agents, having satisfied these requirements, have been approved as agents for the purpose of Article 6 of the Regulations :—B. Ackerley & Co. ; Canadian Pacific Company ;

Coast Lines, Ltd. ; Cunard White Star, Ltd. ; Escombe McGrath & Company ; McGregor, Gow & Holland ; T. Meadows & Company ; R. & J. H. Rea, Ltd. ; Smith Sundius & Company ; Wainwright Bros. & Company ; and Anglo-American Oil Company.

The following Companies elected to send their messages direct to the Port Sanitary Authority in all cases :—

Southern Railway Company ; Dawson Bros., Ltd. ; Elders & Fyffes, Ltd. ; General Steam Navigation Company ; Haddon & Beavis, Ltd. ; Royal Mail Lines, Ltd. ; Union-Castle Company ; Sandell Bros. ; J. Horn & Son ; and Stephenson & Clarke, Ltd.

From 1st February to 31st December, 1934, the following wireless messages were received from incoming vessels :—

- (a) Direct, 95 (38 being in code).
- (b) Through agents, 422.

H.M. Customs advise the Port Sanitary Authority of any cases of sickness which come to their notice on outlying vessels.

4. MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10 : (A) WITHIN THE DOCKS, (B) OUTSIDE THE DOCKS.

The following “ Mooring Stations ” have been established with the concurrence of the Customs and Harbour Authorities, and the consent (where necessary) of the Minister of Health :—

Inner Mooring Stations.

- (a) For vessels bound for the Southern Railway Docks, for Agwi Jetty, or for Shell-Mex Jetty.—The usual place of mooring, subject to the vessel being moored at least six feet from the quay or jetty.
- (b) For vessels bound for places in the Southampton Port Sanitary Area other than those specified at (a)—Between Hythe Pier and the Pilot Cutter Moorings in Southampton Water.

Outer Mooring Stations.

- (a) For vessels not exceeding 500 feet in length.—Between Hamble Spit Buoy and Shell-Mex Jetty in Southampton Water.
- (b) For vessels exceeding 500 feet in length.—At Stokes Bay.

5. PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTION FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14.

In view of the comprehensive arrangements in force at this Port to secure that incoming vessels are met on arrival by an officer of the Port Sanitary Authority, the only standing exemption to Article 14 applies to vessels which berth outside the Southern Railway Docks, and reads as follows:—"That healthy vessels from an infected port should be allowed to proceed to their own berth and to unload, but that the Medical Officer of Health should be informed as soon as possible. That, in the event of the ship being unhealthy, the Customs Officer will notify the Port Sanitary Authority at the earliest possible moment and detain the ship."

The above arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily, and no further standing exemptions are contemplated.

6. EXPERIENCE OF WORKING ARTICLE 16.

The provisions of Article 16 have given rise to no difficulty, and have been willingly observed by all concerned.

Permits are issued by the Port Medical Officer on the application of Shipping Companies for employees to board incoming vessels for the purpose of conveying and distributing mails, etc., prior to the vessel being released from control under the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

These permits would be withheld in the event of serious infectious disease being present.

Our practice of requiring addresses of passengers landing at Southampton from all vessels, except those which have called exclusively at North Atlantic ports during the voyage, has been continued throughout the year.

The declaration of address and notification of change of address system, advocated by the Association of Port Sanitary Authorities, has been adopted for contacts disembarking at this Port.

7. (a) PREMISES AND WAITING ROOMS FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations are provided in connection with the rooms used by the Immigration Officers; on the larger vessels using this Port, adequate facilities for medical examination are available on board.

(b) CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF SHIPS, PERSONS AND CLOTHING, AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Disinfection of quarters is carried out in all cases of infectious disease by the staff of the Port Sanitary Authority, or by the Shipping Companies under their supervision.

Formalin spray is the method employed together with thorough cleansing. Should fumigation be required, this is carried out by firms of chemists who specialise in this work, under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Authority. Contacts requiring disinfection are taken to the Disinfecting Station at West Quay, where fully-equipped bathrooms are available. Clothing and other articles are also dealt with at this station by means of steam disinfectors.

(c) PREMISES FOR THE TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS FOR WHOM SUCH ACCOMMODATION IS REQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE REGULATIONS.

No special accommodation has been set aside for this purpose, but this could be speedily arranged, should the occasion arise, at the Borough Hospital (450 beds), or at one of the hospitals for infectious disease.

(d) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, SMALL POX, AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Hospitals provided by the Southampton Corporation are available for cases or suspected cases of infectious disease arriving at this Port :—

(1) Isolation Hospital, Millbrook—171 beds are available for these cases.

(2) Small Pox Hospital, Millbrook Marsh, providing accommodation for 30 cases.

(e) AMBULANCE TRANSPORT.

The three motor ambulances provided by the Corporation are available for the Port for the removal of cases of infectious disease. Ambulances provided by the Fire Brigade and the Red Cross Society are also available for non-infectious cases. The motor launch provided by the Port Sanitary Authority is adapted for the transport of two stretcher cases.

(f) SUPERVISION OF CONTACTS.

The procedure for ascertaining passengers' destination has been described in dealing with the working of Article 16, and the Medical Officer of Health of the district to which such passengers are proceeding is informed by letter, giving necessary particulars. Contacts remaining in the Borough are kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspectors.

The same procedure applies to seamen who are paid off in this Port.

8. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR PLAGUE.

All rats caught or found dead about docks or on vessels are brought to the Port Sanitary Office, where they are examined, and a proportion submitted to post-mortem examination by the Medical Officers, specimens being forwarded to the Municipal Laboratory for microscopical and cultural examination.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

This work is carried out by the Pathologist at the Municipal Laboratory.

10. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG SAILORS UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The treatment centre at the corner of New Road and Cardigan Road, is a separate building, devoted entirely to treatment of venereal diseases, and provides all facilities for treatment for sailors under the International Convention.

The centre is under the charge of a full-time Venereal Diseases Medical Officer and Pathologist, and facilities are provided for daily treatment. The clinic enjoys the co-operation of Ships' Surgeons and Shipping Companies, who accept certificates of fitness to resume duty issued by the Venereal Diseases Medical Officer.

Cases of venereal disease on board vessels in the Port, coming to the notice of the Port Medical Officer, are referred to the clinic for treatment, and leaflets, giving particulars of the facilities available, are left by the Sanitary Inspectors on board vessels visited by them.

Notices, which are renewed regularly, are fixed in all the public lavatories about the Docks.

II. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

The Port shares the facilities of the town for this purpose, the Corporation providing Cemeteries and a modern Crematorium.

A Municipal Mortuary is available, situated at Platform Road, which adjoins the Docks. Facilities are thus available for the interment of the dead, subject to any special condition which might be imposed by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of persons dying from an infectious disease.

12. OTHER MATTERS, IF ANY, REQUIRING OR RECEIVING ATTENTION.

As required by Article ii, a complete list of infected ports and seaboard is compiled each month by the Port Medical Officer, and six copies forwarded to the Chief Preventive Officer, any additions or amendments being notified weekly.

Copies of these lists are also forwarded to the Pilots' Association for the information of Inward Pilots.

PSITTACOSIS.

The Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930.

The importation of any bird of the parrot species is prohibited by these Regulations, unless for consignment to the London Zoological Society, or by special permission of the Minister of Health, and enquiries are made on all incoming vessels as to the presence of any bird on board.

Notifications are received by the Port Sanitary Authority of any cases coming to the notice of H.M. Customs.

The following table shows the action taken during the year under these Regulations :—

Twenty-one notices were served in respect of 97 parrots ; 61 were re-exported, 14 were surrendered and destroyed under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Staff, 1 bird died on arrival, 21 were imported under licence of the Ministry of Health, while 8 which arrived in previous years are under detention on yachts in this Port, and are regularly inspected by the Port Sanitary Staff.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from vessels.

Disease.	Number of cases during 1934.		Number of Vessels concerned.	Average number of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken Pox	8	4	8	10.8
Diphtheria	3	...	2	8.8
Dysentery	15	1	9	20.2
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever	5	6	9	20.2
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1.8
German Measles	4	...	2	2.4
Influenza	1	1	2	32.2
Leprosy (Neural)	1	...	1	.2
Malaria	14	1	10	26.2
Measles	26	...	10	16.0
Mumps	5	5	4	7.4
Pneumonia	16	3	14	37.2
Scarlet Fever	3	...	3	7.0
Tonsillitis	6	3	6	14.4
Trachoma	1	...	1	...
Tuberculosis	91	8	36	121.2
Undulant Fever	3	...	1	4.6
Venereal	36	34	41	66.2
Whooping Cough	10	...	7	8.2
Totals	249	67	167	—

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	Number of cases during 1934.		Number of Vessels concerned.	Average number of cases for previous five years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Chicken Pox	2	3	4	3.6
Diphtheria	2	...	2	.4
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	1.4
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	3.8
Erysipelas	1	...	1	.2
German Measles	5	...	1	.4
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	1.4
Leprosy (Neural) ... ..	...	...	...	.4
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	10.6
Measles	4	...	4	6.8
Mumps	1	...	1	1.6
Pneumonia	2	4	5	10.6
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	1.4
Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	...	.2
Trachoma ... ..	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	8	...	6	22.8
Undulant Fever ... ..	...	...	...	.2
Venereal ... ..	...	2	2	.2
Whooping Cough	2	...	2	1.2
Totals	27	9	28	—

Section V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

I. STEPS TAKEN FOR DETECTION OF RODENT PLAGUE: (A) IN SHIPS IN THE PORT. (B) ON QUAYS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, ETC., IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORT.

All vessels entering the Port are inspected for indications of rat infestation, and all rats caught on ships or about the Docks are examined at the Port Sanitary Office, a proportion being selected for post-mortem and bacteriological examination.

During the past year bacteriological specimens were taken from the spleen and liver of 96 rats, all of which were found to be free from plague infection.

2. MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF RATS BETWEEN SHIPS AND THE SHORE.

The following regulations are enforced in the case of all vessels from infected ports, grain carrying ships, or vessels showing evidence of rat infestation, and have been voluntarily adopted by practically all the shipping companies in the case of other vessels:—

(1) That the ship be so moored that at no point is she less than six feet from the quay or wharf.

(2) That all ropes, warps, etc., used for mooring the ships be fitted with canvas rat-guards, two feet long, the same to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields or discs; all such rat-guards when fitted to be clear of ship and quay, and readjusted with rise and fall of the tide.

(3) That no gangway, shoot, plank, etc., connecting the ship with the shore, except that which is in actual use, be permitted and that any gangway, shoot, plank, etc., while connecting the ship with the shore, and not in constant use, shall have a man in attendance day and night. The gangway shall be provided with a light from sunset to sunrise.

(4) Booms and other appliances provided for the purpose of keeping the ship in position, and connecting the ship with the quay, shall be kept coated with tar parcelling at least three feet in length, and the tar renewed daily.

3. METHODS OF DERATISATION OF: (A) SHIPS. (B) PREMISES IN THE VICINITY OF DOCKS OR QUAYS.

(a) On Ships.

(1) Trapping and poisoning.—Regular trapping on board ship is carried out by the Shipping Companies, the majority of whom employ professional rat-catchers. Poison baits have been used in several instances during the year as an accessory method.

(2) Fumigation.—There have been no vessels entering the Port during the year which have necessitated fumigation owing to rat prevalence.

It is the practice, however, for several Companies to carry out fumigation annually for the purpose of freeing the ships from cockroaches or other vermin. Eleven such fumigations were carried out by firms of contracting chemists by the following fumigants of the Hydro-Cyanic Acid group:—Liquid Hydro-Cyanic Acid (8), Sodium Cyanide (1), Zyklon B (1), Units (1).

Deratisation Certificates were asked for by the Companies in each case, and the work was therefore supervised and approved throughout by the Port Sanitary Authority.

(b) Premises in the Vicinity of Docks and Quays.

The Southern Railway Company employ a full-time rat-catcher about the Docks, warehouses, etc., the methods employed being trapping and poisoning.

4. MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DETECTION OF RAT PREVALENCE IN SHIPS AND ON SHORE.

Systematic inspection is carried out for rat traces and harbourage on all vessels, quays, wharves, and warehouses. The systematic measures which are carried out for the destruction of rats, referred to in the previous section, resulted in only 964 rats being caught (168 on vessels and 796 on shore).

The total number of rats caught fell steadily from 1928, when 5,999 were caught, to 1933, when the number was 939. The present low figure is regarded as a very satisfactory one, the slight increase over the previous year has been entirely due to the increase of grain-carrying ships entering this Port, and the opening of flour mills at the new Docks.

5. RAT-PROOFING.

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.

(a) and (b). The standard of rat-proofing of the sheds, wharves, and warehouses is, generally speaking, satisfactory. Practically all sheds are of metal construction, the floors being of concrete, surfaced with tar-paving; a few remaining sheds which are of wooden construction have been floored with concrete.

During the year the new Docks Extension has been regularly utilised for passenger and cargo traffic. All buildings on this extension have been constructed on the most modern principles to prevent rat harbourage.

The Solent Flour Mills have been built adjoining the quay, and grain is discharged from vessels directly to these mills by means of suction elevators.

(i) In Ships.

Schedules of work to correct or protect rat harbourage were served and complied with in the case of 47 vessels requiring Deratisation Exemption Certificates.

RATS DESTROYED DURING 1934. TABLE E.

(1) ON VESSELS.

NUMBER OF RATS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black	11	20	17	25	7	7	5	16	38	11	2	3	162
Brown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6
Species not recorded
Examined	11	20	17	25	7	7	10	16	38	11	2	4	*168
Infected with Plague

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TABLE F.
(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.

NUMBER OF RATS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	58	69	93	79	84	52	84	54	32	75	65	51	796
Species not recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Examined	58	69	93	79	84	52	84	54	32	75	65	51	*796
Infected with Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The totals in E and F of Rats examined include 96 Bacteriologically examined.

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague " Infected " or " Suspected " vessels from Plague-infected ports arriving in the Port during the year 1934.

Total number of such Vessels arriving.	Number of such Vessels fumigated by S.O. ₂ .	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
165	—	—	4	1	39	68	122

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage.	Number of Ships.	Number of Deratisation Certificates issued.					Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certificates issued.
		After fumigation with.			After trapping, poisoning, etc.	Total.		
		H.C.N.	S.O. ₂ .	H.C.N. and S.O. ₂ .				
Ships up to 300 tons...	27	1	—	—	—	1	26	27
„ from 301 to 1,000 tons	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	37
„ from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
„ from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	52	4	—	—	—	4	48	52
„ over 10,000 tons	26	6	—	—	—	6	20	26
	147	11	—	—	—	11	136	147

Section VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

Regular inspections have been carried out for the detection of nuisances or structural defects on vessels arriving within the Port Sanitary Area, notices being served where such defects were found. In instances where these notices were not complied with, they were followed up by letters to the owners, and particulars forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health at the next port of call.

No defect is written off as complied with until the completed work has been inspected by one of our Inspectors, or we have received notification of completion from the Medical Officer at a subsequent port of call.

In this respect we have enjoyed the co-operation of the Board of Trade, but it is again necessary to point out that the standard enforceable for crews' accommodation upon British ships falls short of that required by many other nations.

The table embodying particulars of inspection during the year is given below :—

				Defects found.		Complied with.
Accumulation of rubbish, stagnant water, etc.	...	...	...	13	...	12
Dampness in crew quarters	...	...	...	3	...	3
Defective decks, cable casings, etc.	...	...	...	23	...	15
„ flushing apparatus to w.c.s	...	...	...	3	...	3
„ doors to w.c.s	...	...	...	1	...	—
„ or dirty fresh water tanks	...	...	...	6	...	5
„ stoves, or absence of stoves	...	...	...	7	...	4
„ port lights	...	...	...	18	...	7
„ storm valves	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ soil pipes	...	...	...	1	...	—
unsanitary condition of crew quarters	...	...	...	17	...	16
„ or choked w.c.s, urinals, etc.	...	...	...	35	...	34
verminous quarters and bedding	...	...	...	43	...	36
ships' stores kept in crew quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1
Food stored in unsatisfactory position	...	...	...	1	...	1
				<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	173	...	138
				<hr/>		<hr/>

on 131 Vessels. on 111 Vessels.

VEGETABLES.—Country of origin: Continent, Spain, South Africa, Canary Islands, etc.

			Tons.					Tons.
Beans	...	...	568	Lettuce	...	...	...	28
Broccoli	...	...	71	Vegetables,	not	otherwise		
Carrots	...	...	77	specified		...	...	567
Onions	...	...	2,984					
Parsnips	...	...	37			Total	...	4,438
Peas	...	...	106					

GRAIN AND GRAIN OFFALS.—Country of origin: North and South America, Egypt, Continent, Russia, Australia, Turkey, etc.

	Tons.		Tons.
Bran	1,760	Middlings	2,599
Barley	9,915	Oats	3,453
Cotton Seed	6,536	Pollards	2,577
Dari Seed	209	Rice	95
Flour	3,500	Seeds	533
Groats	5	Wheat	34,602
Hominy Chops	529	Wheat Germ	512
Linseed Cake	710	Grain, not otherwise specified	738
Linseed Meal	2,036		
Maize	22,648	Total	99,551
Maize Meal	368		
Meal	6,226		

MEAT.—Country of origin: South America, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, etc.

				Tons.				Tons.
Beef	...	...	...	31,187	Meat, not	otherwise		
					specified	...	...	27
Beef Cuts	...	...	...	671				
Offal	...	...	...	1,075				
Pork Cuts...	...	...	...	559				
						Total	...	45,697
Sheep and Lambs			...	12,178				

SUGAR.—Country of origin: United States of America.—671 tons.

BUTTER.—Country of origin: South America, South Africa, Continent, etc.—1,850 tons.

PROVISIONS.—Country of origin: North and South America, South Africa, Spain, Canada, and Continent.

	Tons.		Tons.
Apple Pomace	59	Meats, Boxed and Canned	1,279
Apricot Kernels	101	Macaroni	20
Bacon	801	Milk, Canned	1,144
Beers	203	Mineral Waters	68
Coffee	1,047	Muffets	2
Cheese	259	Oil, Cocoanut	141
Cider	8	„ Olive	11
Corn Flakes	364	„ not otherwise specified	982
Confectionery	273	Oatmeal	6
Cereals	504	Provisions, not otherwise specified	163
Chestnuts	100	Preserves	95
Canned Goods, not otherwise specified	1,590	Poultry	107
Canned Fruit	928	Quaker Oats	564
Dried Fruit	5,162	Spirits	492
Eggs	2,672	Tea	310
Fruit Pulp	97	Walnuts	104
Force	186	Wines	4,158
Fat	1,048		
Grape and Grapefruit Juice	541		
Lard	2,398		
		Total	27,987

POTATOES.—Country of origin: Continent and Channel Islands, etc.—25,851 tons.

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925.

Form A (Notice to Surrender)	81
„ C (Notice to Sort)	1
„ E (Notice for Special Examination)	84
Permission to Remove	94
Condemnation Notices	81
	<hr/>
	341
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QUANTITIES OF MEAT LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Country of Origin.	Quarters Chilled Beef.	Quarters Frozen Beef.	Packages Beef Cuts.	Carcases of Mutton.	Carcases of Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.	Carcases of Veal.	Packages of Pork Cuts.	Packages of Offal.	Packages of Bacon.
Australia ...	—	9,039	—	4,500	40,225	—	—	—	937	—
Canada ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,956
Holland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
Irish Free State ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand ...	497	4,000	507	72,539	499,334	3,133	—	—	1,546	—
South Africa ...	76,454	30,560	1,294	—	—	95	818	—	6,466	—
South America ...	305,954	44	22,880	7,068	109,038	4,708	—	6,109	26,147	—
United States of America ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,353
Other Countries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	844
Totals ...	382,905	43,643	24,681	84,107	648,597	7,936	818	6,109	35,096	8,313

(Free from prohibited preservatives.)

OFFAL.

The customary practice of defrosting a small percentage has been carried out, and 5% of all consignments of beef tongues have been defrosted for the detection of Actinomycosis, etc.

In all instances, the examinations have revealed no trace of disease.

CANNED GOODS.

The importation of canned foods for the year amounted to 145,113 packages.

The examination of canned foods is usually carried out in the presence of an officer of H.M. Customs and Excise, as numerous consignments are of dutiable value, and this method facilitates the working of the Customs and Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926.

There have been no importations of milk during the year.

CASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS.

There has again been a marked diminution of carcasses mutton and lambs entering the Port showing Caseous Lymphadenitis—the direct result of rigid examination, but the uniform examination of 5% of consignments of mutton and lambs (42-lb in weight and over) is still carried out, and if 2% of the 5 examined are found to be affected with the disease, the whole of the next consignment is held up until all necessary examinations have been completed. This has been carried out on four occasions.

The above procedure applies to whole carcasses only, routine examination of pieces remaining as formerly—100%.

Five thousand six hundred and five carcasses of mutton and lambs have been examined during the year.

Seven carcasses were condemned during the year, which were destroyed by burning.

No cuts of mutton or lamb were landed in the Port during the year.

Country of Origin.	Mutton.				Lambs.			
	Carcases Landed.	Carcases Examined.	Carcases Condemned.	% Affected.	Carcases Landed.	Carcases Examined.	Carcases Condemned.	% Affected.
South America...	7,068	354	2	.56	109,038	822	...	...
Australia ...	4,500	229	...	...	40,225	15	...	...
New Zealand ...	72,539	3,656	4	.01	499,334	529	1	.19
Totals ...	84,107	4,239	6	...	648,597	1,366	1	...

CONDEMNED FOOD.

The total amount of food condemned for the year=118 tons 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 5 lbs., and in all instances surrenders have been made voluntarily.

Description.	Original Packages.		Loose Articles.	Weight Condemned.			
	No.	Description.	Description.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Apples ...	41	Boxes	... ..		14	2	16
Apricots (Canned) ...	...	...	138 tins ...	1	3	0	0
Bacon ...	13	Bales	1 part side ...		14	1	4
Bananas ...	...	...	Loose	71	2	0	0
Beef ... ..	...	...	1 joint				14
Beef (Canned) ...	...	...	quantity of loose			2	0
Crabs ... ..	...	...	quantity of loose		1	1	20
Eggs ... ..	...	...	quantity of loose		1	0	25
Granadillas ...	10	Boxes	... ..		3	0	9
Grapes	160	Packages	... ..	3	10	3	6
Grapefruit ...	237	Packages	... ..	8	9	1	24
Grapefruit Juice	15	Barrels	... ..	3	1	1	13
Greengages ...	38	Boats	... ..		9	0	0
Lamb	1	Carcase	quantity of cuts and joints ...		7	0	18
Lettuce	25	Crates	... ..		3	0	1
Mutton	6	Carcases	... ..		2	3	
Nectarines ...	1	Box	... ..				1
Offal	8	Packages	quantity of loose		2	0	2
Oranges	385	Cases	quantity of loose	13	19	3	1
Ox Tongues (in glass)	2	Cases	... ..				1
Peaches	4	Boxes	... ..				1
Pears	38	Boxes	... ..		12	0	1
Pineapples ...	13	Crates	quantity of loose		8	0	1
Plums	124	Boxes	... ..		19	1	2
Poultry	4	Cases	... ..		3	2	
Pork ... ..	...	...	quantity of cuts and joints ...			1	
Potatoes	49	Crates	202 sacks ...	11	6	2	
Rabbits	8	Cases	... ..		5	0	
Suet ... ..	...	...	loose				
Yeast... ..	1	Hamper	... ..			2	
Total ... ..		...	... ..	118	2	2	

METHOD OF DISPOSAL.

Method of Disposal.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Dumped at sea	104	2	3	18
Burned	3	16	0	27
Sold for pig food	10	2	0	0
Sold for non-edible refining purposes		1	1	16
Total	118	2	2	5

SAMPLES.

The following samples of food stuffs were taken during the year for analysis under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927:—

No.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.
1	Beer	10 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide (70 parts per million permitted).
2	Grape Fruit Juice	520 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide (350 parts per million permitted). Guaranteed to be broken down to meet with the regulations.
3	Oranges	Free from preservatives.
4	Oranges	Free from Formaldehyde and added Boric Acid.
5	Oranges	Free from Formaldehyde and added Boric Acid.
6	Oranges	Free from Formaldehyde and added Boric Acid.
7	Oranges	Free from Formaldehyde and added Boric Acid.
8	Butter	Free from preservatives. 9.52% of moisture.
9	Sardines	Lead—0.1 grains per lb. Tin—0.6 grains per lb.
10	Butter	Genuine. Free from preservatives. 13.16% of moisture.
11	Premier Jus ...	Free from adulteration.
12	Canned Tomatoes	Free from preservatives. Tin—0.2 grains per lb.
13	Canned Apricots	Lead—absent. Tin—0.34 grains per lb.
14	Rendered Mutton Fat	Genuine.
15	Meat Extract ...	Genuine. Free from Boric Acid and Sulphur Dioxide.
16	Pate de Foie ...	Free from preservatives. Tin—0.29 grains per lb.
17	Corned Beef ...	Free from preservatives. Tin—0.25 grains per lb.
18	Canned Tomatoes	Free from preservatives.
19	Oranges	Free from preservatives.
20	Oranges	Free from preservatives.

Three samples of condensed milk were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, with the following results:—

No T.B. No K.L.B. No Coliform Bacilli. No Typhoid or other Pathogens found. All showed organisms of the Subtilis group, these not being pathogenic to man.

PART II.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1934.

The number of vessels entering the Port of Southampton during the year was 15,678, being an increase of 206 compared with the previous year. The net tonnage of these vessels amounted to 11,459,546 tons, compared with 11,450,971 in the year 1933.

The number of passengers arriving in the Port from countries outside Europe was 67,604, an increase of 3,512 compared with the previous year, and the number embarking was 79,504, an increase of 9,749 compared with the total in 1933.

In addition to the above, 309 vessels arrived in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads to embark and disembark passengers.

The number of passengers landed by tender in the Docks from these vessels amounted to 16,382 during the year.

Sixteen transports also arrived in the Port, and landed 3,431 crew and 22,772 military passengers and troops; the statistics relating to these vessels not being included above.

The passenger traffic during the years 1933 and 1934 between ports in England and places outside Europe, and not within the Mediterranean Sea, is given in the Board of Trade Journal as follows :—

TABLE I.
NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

Port.	Inward.		Outward.		Total.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Bristol ...	2,025	2,082	1,971	2,144	3,996	4,226
Plymouth ...	21,948	26,276	3,194	4,071	25,142	30,347
Liverpool ...	41,133	39,255	42,819	44,628	83,952	83,883
London ...	45,312	44,905	38,629	42,904	83,941	87,809
Southampton .	64,092	67,604	69,975	79,504	134,067	147,108

The Board of Trade returns (from which the following particulars and tables are obtained) of the passenger movement to and from the United Kingdom, show that the total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe during the year 1934 amounted to 205,290, an increase of 3,442 compared with the year 1933. The number of passengers who arrived at the Port of Southampton from places out of Europe during the same period amounted to 67,604, an increase of 3,512 compared with the previous year.

The total number of passengers who left various ports in the United Kingdom for places out of Europe amounted to 195,794, an increase of 18,762 compared with 1933. The number of outward passengers who left Southampton for places out of Europe amounted to 79,504, an increase of 9,529 compared with 1933.

The following table shows the total number of passengers who arrived at ports in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

TABLE II.

Passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, distinguishing the class of travel, during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Ports.			Inward.				
			First Class.	Second Class.	Tourist Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Liverpool	...	...	{ 1934 5,770	9,536	10,221	13,728	39,255
			{ 1933 6,142	8,806	9,402	16,783	41,133
London	...	...	{ 1934 17,672	9,039	9,223	8,971	44,905
			{ 1933 16,738	9,249	8,162	11,163	45,312
Plymouth	...	...	{ 1934 9,440	8,571	4,857	3,408	26,276
			{ 1933 8,121	6,709	3,851	3,267	21,948
Southampton	...	...	{ 1934 24,835	6,943	17,467	18,359	67,604
			{ 1933 20,921	7,687	15,335	20,149	64,092
Bristol	...	...	{ 1934 2,055	25	—	2	2,082
			{ 1933 2,005	9	—	11	2,025
Glasgow	...	...	{ 1934 494	1,534	6,098	9,572	17,698
			{ 1933 337	1,639	5,568	12,307	19,851
Londonderry	...	...	{ 1934 38	59	373	1,153	1,623
			{ 1933 11	40	305	1,197	1,553
Belfast	...	...	{ 1934 104	290	1,131	2,641	4,166
			{ 1933 68	274	1,136	3,214	4,692
Other Ports	...	...	{ 1934 1,215	160	58	248	1,681
			{ 1933 960	91	57	134	1,242
Total, all Ports...			{ 1934 61,623	36,157	49,428	58,082	205,290
			{ 1933 55,303	34,504	43,816	68,225	201,848

TABLE III.

Passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, distinguishing the class of travel, during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Ports.	Outward.				
	First Class.	Second Class.	Tourist Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Liverpool ... { 1934	12,555	12,302	10,357	9,414	44,628
... { 1933	12,884	10,923	9,905	9,107	42,819
London ... { 1934	20,259	7,017	9,143	6,485	42,904
... { 1933	18,166	6,849	5,806	7,808	38,629
Plymouth ... { 1934	1,315	1,228	1,278	250	4,071
... { 1933	1,102	1,016	1,069	7	3,194
Southampton ... { 1934	25,752	12,953	24,258	16,541	79,504
... { 1933	20,156	13,233	17,725	18,861	69,975
Bristol ... { 1934	2,144	—	—	—	2,144
... { 1933	1,971	—	—	—	1,971
Glasgow ... { 1934	506	1,413	5,865	6,440	14,224
... { 1933	356	1,282	5,055	5,902	12,595
Londonderry ... { 1934	22	35	366	1,009	1,432
... { 1933	33	33	382	1,125	1,573
Belfast ... { 1934	83	242	1,157	1,982	3,464
... { 1933	23	339	987	1,902	3,251
Other Ports ... { 1934	2,489	662	71	161	3,383
... { 1933	2,433	424	30	98	2,985
Total, all Ports... { 1934	65,125	35,852	52,495	42,282	195,754
... { 1933	57,124	34,099	40,959	44,810	176,992

NOTE.—The figures given in the above tables are exclusive of the number of persons travelling on pleasure cruises between the United Kingdom and places out of Europe, as particulars of the class of travel of these passengers are not required to be furnished.

Of the total of 401,044 passengers outward and inward in 1934, 37 per cent. were recorded at Southampton, 22 per cent. at London, and 21 per cent. at Liverpool, as compared with percentages of 35, 22, and 22 respectively in 1933. The proportion recorded for Liverpool is lower than for any year in recent times, having declined during the past ten years more or less continuously from 31 per cent. in 1925 to 21 per cent. last year. Glasgow accounted for about 8 per cent. of the total in 1934, and 9 per cent. in 1933. About 13 per cent. of the total number of inward passengers in 1934 disembarked at Plymouth, as compared with nearly 11 per cent. in 1933. Of the numbers travelling on pleasure cruises to places outside Europe, more than three-quarters in both years embarked at Southampton or Liverpool, and the remainder at London or Glasgow.

CLASS OF TRAVEL.—The aggregate number of passengers (outward and inward) travelling in the first, second, tourist and third class represented about 32, 18, 25 and 25 per cent. respectively of the total traffic in 1934, as compared with 30, 18, 22 and 30 per cent. respectively in 1933. It will be seen from these percentages, and from the table above, that the increase in the aggregate number of passengers carried was due to the substantially larger numbers travelling in the first class and tourist class, the increase in these two classes being partly offset by a considerable reduction in the numbers travelling third class. There was a small increase in the number of second class passengers. The decline in the number of third class passengers was primarily in respect of the inward traffic, whereas the greater part of the increases in respect of passengers travelling in the first class and tourist class was in the outward movement.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING IN FOREIGN SHIPS.

The number of outward and inward passengers (British and aliens) who travelled between the United Kingdom and places outside Europe by vessels under foreign flags in 1934 was 64,640, or 13.2 per cent. of the total passenger movement, as compared with 53,011 (11.1 per cent.) in 1933. Excluding persons travelling on pleasure cruises, the proportion carried by vessels under foreign flags was 13.4 per cent. in 1931, 12.8 per cent. in 1932, 14.0 per cent. in 1933, and about 16 per cent. in 1934. The increase which has been taking place for a number of years in the proportion of passengers travelling in foreign ships—it was under 8 per cent. ten years ago—has been due to an absolute decline, largely associated with the emigrant traffic, in the numbers travelling in British ships, while those in foreign ships have varied within comparatively narrow limits, 53,000 to 69,000.

Passenger Movement between the United Kingdom and the Continent.

For the present purpose, movement to and from the Channel Islands and all ports within the Mediterranean Sea is grouped with movement to and from the "Continent"; and the latter expression is used with that connotation throughout this section. It may be noted that the passenger movement, by ship direct, between the United Kingdom and ports on the Mediterranean and Black Sea is only about 1 per cent. of the total movement between the United Kingdom and the Continent, as above defined. Some information as to the passenger traffic with the Channel Islands is given below.

The following table shows the number of passengers of all nationalities who left the United Kingdom for the Continent, and the number who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent, including the numbers travelling on pleasure cruises to the Mediterranean and to other parts of Europe, in each of the years 1932, 1933, and 1934, distinguishing the number of persons who travelled by sea and by air, and showing the principal British ports of arrival and departure.

TABLE IV.

**PASSENGERS BY SEA AND AIR BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND THE CONTINENT (including the Channel Islands).**

Port.	Total Number of Passengers.					
	Outward.			Inward.		
	1934.	1933.	1932.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Principal Channel Ports:						
Dover	313,992	310,707	247,595	318,413	317,947	242,750
Folkestone	169,196	162,777	164,226	192,622	163,766	183,327
Southampton	146,536	152,221	145,960	155,274	161,778	148,642
Newhaven	104,342	106,252	77,223	106,131	107,704	75,472
Weymouth	57,980	61,977	58,301	55,639	58,240	53,940
Other Ports :						
Harwich	159,062	142,222	133,632	155,235	141,553	132,447
London	62,107	61,193	54,735	64,555	61,733	59,796
Liverpool	21,367	22,498	19,704	20,539	21,388	17,588
Tyne Ports	15,977	14,584	13,858	16,102	14,671	13,419
Hull	11,108	8,674	10,242	11,472	9,610	10,857
Other	86,506	87,731	73,015	84,408	85,193	73,351
Air Stations*	62,140	45,440	35,281	63,188	46,763	36,368
1st Quarter	148,988	115,602	123,478	136,408	118,659	120,608
2nd "	268,125	276,267	215,799	292,853	288,044	231,859
3rd "	628,784	628,931	546,312	666,739	634,808	556,886
4th "	164,416	155,476	148,183	147,578	148,835	138,604
Total	1,210,313	1,176,276	1,033,772	1,243,578	1,190,346	1,047,957

* As reported by the Air Ministry.

TRAFFIC AT INDIVIDUAL PORTS.—The five ports on the English Channel which are separately specified in the above table accounted for about 66 per cent. of the entire passenger movement to and from the Continent in 1934, while nearly 26 per cent. of the outward and inward passengers embarked or disembarked at the port of Dover alone. Compared with 1933 the principal increases were 35,300 at Folkestone and 30,500 at Harwich, while decreases were recorded at Southampton (12,200) and at Newhaven, Weymouth and Liverpool. The numbers of passengers who were carried to and from Calais and Boulogne *via* Dover and Folkestone in 1934 and 1933 were as follows :—

Outward.		Inward.	
1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
322,165	312,791	335,157	318,405

The numbers of passengers who were carried to and from the Channel Islands *via* Southampton and Weymouth in 1934 and 1933 were as follows :—

Port.	Outward.		Inward.	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
Southampton ...	88,421	91,233	91,320	97,333
Weymouth ...	57,020	59,237	53,204	55,542

The number of passengers to the Channel Islands increased in 1932 and 1933, but in 1934 there was an appreciable decrease in the numbers embarking and disembarking at both Southampton and Weymouth.

TABLE V.

RETURN OF SHIPS' TONNAGE, PASSENGER ARRIVALS, ETC., FOR THE YEARS, 1925-1934.

(This table is supplied by H.M. Customs).

Year.	Number of Arrivals from Foreign Ports.	Number of Arrivals from Home Ports (Coasters).	Number of Passengers arriving at the Port from Ports other than Jersey.	Number of Passengers arriving from Jersey.	Number of Crews Arriving.	Number of Ships of 2,000 Tons and upwards.	Number of Ships under 2,000 Tons (including Coasters).	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
1925	3,186	11,420	208,109	54,288	335,453	873	13,733	9,989,300
1926	3,191	10,152	174,679	41,309	343,976	854	12,489	9,861,178
1927	3,352	11,060	190,931	53,423	337,142	910	13,502	9,669,794
1928	3,344	12,195	199,579	58,343	400,905	984	14,555	10,975,616
1929	3,285	11,988	199,261	68,559	384,023	1,014	14,259	11,317,862
1930	3,198	12,436	207,808	77,914	484,869	1,034	14,600	11,506,830
1931	3,071	12,208	186,138	81,228	309,156	989	14,290	11,153,185
1932	2,528	12,447	168,335	91,652	400,410	900	14,071	10,116,279
1933	2,485	12,987	174,998	95,876	407,376	1,021	14,451	11,450,971
1934	2,572	13,106	185,033	91,320	409,187	1,048	14,630	11,459,546

The above figures include Troops and Passengers arriving by H.M. Transports.

TABLE VI.

Statistical summary of ships, passengers, crew, and net tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Southampton from 1910 to 1934:— (Compiled from H.M. Customs Returns).

YEAR.	Number of Ships arrived from		Total number of Passengers landed from the Continent of Europe (including Jersey) and Foreign Countries.	Number of Crew landed.	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
	Foreign.	Home Ports.			
1910	2,848	11,986	170,083	163,229	6,399,101
1911	2,783	11,446	175,113	167,642	6,514,152
1912	2,724	11,173	173,266	167,556	7,021,578
1913	2,979	11,515	206,545	179,816	7,939,869
1914	2,296	5,617	136,089	128,731	4,674,696
1919	1,369	6,697	113,413	144,501	2,191,329
1920	2,258	8,007	161,306	154,541	3,327,754
1921	2,270	8,127	208,680	187,767	5,347,766
1922	2,470	9,071	216,869	187,296	7,646,502
1923	3,044	7,048	236,644	320,453	9,350,234
1924	3,088	7,066	233,218	309,926	9,548,984
1925	3,186	11,420	262,397	335,453	9,989,300
1926	3,191	10,152	215,988	343,976	9,861,178
1927	3,352	11,060	244,354	337,142	9,669,794
1928	3,344	12,195	257,922	400,905	10,975,616
1929	3,285	11,988	267,850	384,023	11,317,862
1930	3,198	12,436	285,722	484,869	11,506,830
1931	3,071	12,208	267,366	309,156	11,153,185
1932	2,528	12,447	259,987	400,410	10,116,279
1933	2,485	12,987	270,874	407,376	11,450,971
1934	2,572	13,106	276,353	409,187	11,459,546

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The cases of infectious disease reported by vessels on arrival at Southampton are shown in Table VII, which includes all cases reported on the bills of health on both H.M. Transports and other vessels.

Many of the cases reported on Transports were convalescent cases from India or the Mediterranean, who proceeded to Netley Hospital or Haslar Hospital for discharge, on furlough, or otherwise. This especially applies to the cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, Malaria, Tuberculosis, and Venereal Disease shown in the table.

The cases reported among the civil population of the Port who were suffering from infectious diseases at the time of arrival, and the number of such cases removed to the Isolation Hospital and Borough Hospital were :—

			Cases Notified.	Cases removed to Isolation Hospital.	Borough Hospital.
Small Pox ...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	3	3	—
Diphtheria ...	...	...	2	2	—
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid			12	5	4
Pneumonia	...	...	8	—	5
Measles ...	...	...	36	29	3
Tuberculosis	...	...	18	—	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	9	1	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	21	3	1
Venereal Disease	...	...	43	—	6
Mumps ...	...	...	7	2	—
Dysentery ...	...	...	—	—	—
Malaria ...	...	...	6	1	1
Rubella ...	...	...	2	—	—
Trachoma ...	...	...	2	1	—
Conjunctivitis	...	...	1	—	1
Influenza ...	...	...	1	—	—
Pyrexia of unknown origin	...	...	2	—	1
Tonsillitis ...	...	...	2	1	—
Meningitis ...	...	...	1	—	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	2	2	—
			—	—	—
Totals ...	...	...	178	50	25
			—	—	—

The above cases are included in the total of infectious cases reported by vessels which arrived in the Port shown in Table VII and VIII.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER and TYPHUS.

No case or suspected case of the above diseases occurred upon any vessel using this Port during the year, and no plague-infected rats were discovered.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

LEPROSY.

One case of neural leprosy was reported on the Troopship "Nevasa," which arrived here on the 1st of November, 1934, from Karachi.

The affected person was an officer who had already received treatment for the condition—in India—which was very slight, only affecting the finger of one hand.

The case was not infectious, but, nevertheless, it was isolated on board during the voyage.

On disembarkation, and after medical examination at this Port, the officer proceeded to Millbank Military Hospital, London, for further observation and treatment.

Disinfection was subsequently carried out on the Troopship.

The disposal of cases of infectious diseases other than those noted on the preceding page are shown in Table VII.

A card index system has been introduced regarding cases of disease occurring on vessels using this Port. A separate card is made out for each vessel, upon which particulars regarding the condition of health on board is noted whenever the vessel enters the Port. By this means the medical history of any individual ship is made available to the Medical Officer at a moment's notice.

TABLE VII. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year 1934 :—

DISEASE.	HOW DEALT WITH.								
	Total Cases reported.	Removed to Borough Hospitals or Nursing Homes.	Removed to Naval or Military Hospitals.	Landed at other Ports before arriving at Southampton.	Proceeded in Vessels to other Ports.	Landed at Southampton, but did not proceed to Hospital.	Died at Sea.	Convalescent on Arrival.	
Accidents	22	10	...	...	3	5	4	...
Appendicitis	15	6	...	...	2	7	...	...
Bronchitis	14	5	...	...	...	6	2	1
Blackwater Fever	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	13	4	...	...	...	3	6	...
Cellulitis	14	10	...	...	1	3	...	...
Chicken Pox	37	7	...	5	8	5	...	12	
Colitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	6	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diarrhœa	57	2	...	...	...	4	1	50
Diphtheria	6	1	2	2	1	...	...	...
Dysentery	17	14	...	...	1	2	...	...
Eczema	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever	13	10	1	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Gastritis	8	4	...	...	...	3	1	...
German Measles... ..	15	...	...	5	2	4	...	4
Glandular Swellings	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart Disease	35	5	...	1	2	8	19	...	
Influenza	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Insanity	31	6	...	...	1	23	1	...
Leprosy (Neural)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	21	4	8	...	4	3	...	2	
Mumps	17	2	1	1	6	7	...	...
Measles	36	23	...	4	1	3	...	5	
Nephritis... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Otitis Media	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyrexia	6	1	3	...	...	2	...	...
Pneumonia	28	7	8	2	1	4	4	2	
Pleurisy	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pharyngitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyelitis	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Rheumatism	8	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Scarlet Fever	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis	12	1	5	...	2	3	...	1	
Tuberculosis	109	2	71	7	2	26	1	...	
Trachoma	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undulant Fever... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal	83	8	15	2	11	47	...	...
Whooping Cough	17	1	...	2	2	9	...	3	
Other Diseases	48	18	...	...	10	7	13	...
Totals	735	180	127	33	62	191	58	84	

TABLE VIII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Reported by vessels which arrived in the Port of Southampton during the 10 years 1925—1934 :—

DISEASE.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...
Cholera	
Diphtheria	...	11	18	11	8	10	13	12	12	3	6
Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever	24	46	31	66	51	27	21	20	13	13	
Measles	...	42	54	51	65	40	43	28	38	29	36
Plague...	
Scarlet Fever	...	5	5	10	9	13	6	10	15	6	3
Small Pox	...	4	3	1	2	4	1	...
Tuberculosis	...	194	183	174	200	137	183	133	162	149	109
Typhus Fever	

DEATHS AT SEA.

Fifty-eight deaths were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton, and were buried at sea :—

Accidents	...	...	4	Heart Diseases...	...	19
Bronchitis	...	...	2	Nephritis	...	4
Cancer	...	...	6	Pneumonia	...	4
Diabetes	...	...	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	
Gastritis	...	...	1	Other Causes	...	15

FUMIGATION OF VESSELS.

Fumigation was carried out on 11 vessels during the year, eight being fumigated with Liquid Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, two with Liquid Hydrocyanic Acid Gas combined with Discoids, and one with Sodium Cyanide.

Arrangements are made by the shipping companies with firms making a speciality of this class of work to carry out the fumigation. The fumigation is carried out under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Staff, and a certificate is issued if the fumigation is satisfactory.

TABLE IX.

The following table gives particulars of the vessels fumigated under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Date.	Vessel.	Fumigant used.	Rats found after Fumigation.
1934. Jan. 6	" Duchess of Richmond " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
,, 6	" Arandora Star " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
Feb. 10	" Heliopolis " ...	Sodium Cyanide ...	Nil
June 5	" Neuralia " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
,, 5	" Nevasa " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
Oct. 7	" Asturias " ...	H.C.N. (Units) ...	1
,, 29	" Arandora Star " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
Nov. 17	" Empress of Britain " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
Dec. 8	" Aquitania " ...	H.C.N. (Zyklon B)	Nil
,, 8	" Empress of Australia " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
,, 29	" Duchess of Richmond " ...	H.C.N. (Liquid) ...	Nil
	Total—11 Vessels.	8 H.C.N. (Liquid) 1 H.C.N. (Units) 1 H.C.N. (Zyklon B) 1 Sodium Cyanide	1

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority on 65 vessels, and 3,169 articles of bedding and other effects including 65 packages of passengers' effects, were removed to Disinfecting Station at West Quay or to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

Twenty contacts with infectious disease were bathed and disinfected at West Quay.

OIL TANKERS, 1934.

During the year one hundred and ninety-nine oil tankers arrived in Southampton Water to discharge or load oil fuel or spirit at the oil wharves at Fawley or Hamble.

The vessels came from the following ports :—

Abadan	20	Minititlan	2
Aruba	44	Nantes	1
Algiers	1	Oxdsund	1
Bayonne	4	Puerto Mexico	6
Baytown	4	Port Jerome	1
Baton Rouge	3	Pasajes	1
Balik Papam	4	Rouen	6
Brest	1	Rotterdam	2
Breña	1	Rochefort	1
Curacao	29	Rio Benito	1
Constanza	9	St. Louis du Rhone	4
Copenhagen	1	Stettin	1
Cunkirk	1	San Pedro	1
Drontheim	1	Tampico	20
Dynes	2	Talara	19
Esbjerg	2		—
Hamburg	4		
Helsingborg	1		
		Total	199

TRANSPORTS.

Sixteen transports arrived at Southampton during the year; the total crew landed amounted to 3,431, and the military passengers, troops, women and children to 22,772. In the previous year, 16 transports, 3,409 crew and 24,957 military passengers arrived in the Port.

All vessels arriving from ports on the "infected" list were quarantined and examined on arrival in conjunction with the naval and military authorities at the port.

TABLE X.

Statement showing the number of H.M. Transports which arrived in the Port during the year 1934, the ports from which they arrived, and the number of military passengers and troops landed at Southampton.

Date.	Vessel.	Whence.	Crew.	Troops and Passengers.
1934. Jan. 12	" Dorsetshire " ...	Karachi ...	189	1,724
Feb. 5	" Lancashire " ...	Bombay ...	207	1,570
,, 6	" Nevasa " ...	Karachi ...	237	1,496
,, 10	" Somersetshire " ...	Bombay ...	188	1,712
,, 25	" Dorsetshire " ...	Jamaica ...	188	1,214
Mar. 28	" Neuralia " ...	Shanghai ...	238	1,554
Apr. 4	" Lancashire " ...	Karachi ...	209	1,043
,, 5	" Nevasa " ...	Bombay ...	234	1,172
,, 23	" Dorsetshire " ...	Karachi ...	189	1,417
May 9	" Lancashire " ...	Alexandria ...	209	1,198
,, 10	" Somersetshire " ...	Hong Kong ...	182	962
Nov. 1	" Nevasa " ...	Karachi ...	237	1,514
,, 4	" Neuralia " ...	Bombay ...	239	1,537
Dec. 4	" Lancashire " ...	Karachi ...	209	1,590
,, 7	" Neuralia " ...	Alexandria ...	239	1,575
,, 31	" Nevasa " ...	Bombay ...	237	1,494
	16		3,431	22,772

General Summary of Inspections carried out by the Port Sanitary Staff, and other Statistics, during the Year 1934.

Steamers (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	1,496
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	268
Sailing vessels (from foreign) visited	...	...	...	...	1
Steamers (coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	885
Motor vessels (coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	279
Sailing vessels (coastwise) visited	...	...	...	...	49
Total steam, motor and sailing vessels visited					2,978
British vessels visited	...	...	...	...	2,210
British vessels re-visited	...	...	...	...	1,983
Foreign vessels visited	...	...	...	...	768
Foreign vessels re-visited	...	...	...	...	180
Total vessels visited 2,978	Total vessels re-visited 2,163				—
Total					5,141
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition					2,847
,, vessels found in defective sanitary condition					131
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)					344,682
,, passengers arriving (from foreign) (including troops)					299,854
,, crew arriving (coastwise)					34,857
,, passengers arriving (coastwise)					12,841
Total number of crew and passengers (including troops)					692,234
Number of passengers landed from 120 tenders in Southampton Water					3,831
,, passengers landed from 189 tenders in Cowes Roads					12,551
Total number of passengers landed from 309 tenders					16,382
Number of rats captured and destroyed					964
,, rats examined					964
,, vessels on which Rat Orders were served					152
,, rats found on 165 vessels from Plague-infected ports					69
,, vessels where disinfection was carried out					65
,, articles of bedding, etc., including 65 packages of effects, disinfected					3,169
,, contacts bathed and disinfected					20

TABLE XI.

Showing number of vessels inspected, including re-visits, with percentage of defects.

YEAR.	Vessels from Foreign visited.	Coasting Vessels visited.	Total Inspections.	Number found defective.	Percentage defective.
1925	3,188	929	4,117	18	0.63
1926	3,124	776	3,900	32	1.15
1927	3,510	948	4,458	44	1.44
1928	3,851	783	4,634	53	1.95
1929	3,818	670	4,488	92	3.54
1930	3,923	775	4,698	77	2.78
1931	4,362	1,357	5,719	99	3.09
1932	4,140	1,163	5,303	115	3.16
1933	3,828	1,409	5,237	126	4.29
1934	3,726	1,412	5,138	131	4.39

TABLE XII.

Table showing the number of vessels visited, showing nationality, description and number defective during 1934, not including re-visits.

Nationality.	Steam.	Motor.	Sail.	Total.	Defective.
American	60	1	...	61	...
Belgian	1	...	...	1	...
Brazilian... ..	1	...	...	1	...
British	1,845	317	48	2,210	127
Danish	15	29	...	44	...
Dantzic, Free State of...	9	26	...	35	...
Dutch	76	122	...	198	...
Esthonian	5	1	...	6	...
Finnish	8	2	...	10	...
French	3	7	...	10	...
German	276	18	1	295	...
Greek	5	...	...	5	2
Icelandic... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Italian	1	2	...	3	...
Latvian	5	...	...	5	...
Norwegian	37	22	...	59	2
Panamanian	1	...	...	1	...
Portuguese ... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Russian	1	...	...	1	...
Swedish	24	7	...	31	...
Totals	2,374	555	49	2,978	131

ALIENS' ORDER, 1920.

The Aliens' Order, 1920, which came into operation on the 12th April, 1920, prohibited the landing of aliens in the United Kingdom, except with the leave of an immigration officer appointed by H.M. Government. The Order further restricted an alien from landing except at an approved port, of which there are eighteen in the United Kingdom.

Southampton is one of the approved ports, and the work of inspection and examination of all aliens arriving is carried out by the Port Sanitary Medical Staff.

The work necessitates a Medical Officer being always available for duty. Many aliens arrive from the Continent by the Channel steamers which arrive daily at between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m., others by vessels of the Royal Mail, Cunard White Star, Red Star, Union-Castle and other lines which arrive regularly but at uncertain hours.

The inspection of aliens is carried out on board the large vessels on arrival, those aliens requiring a more detailed medical examination being sent ashore to a room specially provided in the Docks.

The following figures show the amount of work carried out in connection with the inspection of aliens during the year :—

1. (a)	Total number of aliens (excluding alien seamen)						
	landed at the Port	...	...	...	...	32,402	
(b)	Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration						
	Officer	...	...	...	...	68	
(c)	Transmigrants	...	...	...	...	1,253	
(d)	Total number of aliens arriving in the Port	...				33,723	
(e)	Number inspected by Medical Inspector	...				32,536	
(f)	Number subjected to detailed examination						
	by Medical Inspector	...	...	...	...	791	
2.	Certificates issued :—						
(a)	Lunatic, idiot, or mentally defective	...	...			8	
(b)	Undesirable for medical reasons	...	...			6	
(c)	Physically incapacitated	...	...	...	...	6	
(d)	Suffering from acute infectious disease	...	...			6	
(e)	Landing necessary for adequate medical						
	examination	...	...	...	...	1	
3. (a)	Total number of vessels carrying alien passengers					1,619	
(b)	Number of such vessels dealt with by Medical						
	Inspector	...	...	...	...	1,012	

TABLE A.

Analysis of aliens landed.

Residents returning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,458
In transit	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,719
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,381
Business	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,218
Diplomatic	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
Seamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Contract seamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Ministry of Labour Permit (M.L.) :—							
(a) Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
(b) Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
(c) Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Aliens coming to settle not holding M.L. permits :—							
(a) Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
(b) Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
(c) Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	101

TABLE B.

Classification of aliens referred to the Medical Inspector by the Immigration Officer for detailed examination.

(i) Holding Ministry of Labour permits	...	...	47
(ii) Intending to take up employment and remain in the country over three months	...	...	3
(iii) Intending to make their home in the country	...	...	2
(iv) Students coming for educational purposes	...	...	1
(v) In regard to whom there is any mention of health as a reason for their visit	...	...	1
(vi) Who appear to the Immigration Officer :—(a) Not to be in robust health ; (b) to be mentally or physically abnormal or sub-normal ; (c) to be dirty in their person, or (d) are selected for special reasons	...	...	...
(vii) Seamen travelling as passengers	...	...	...
(viii) Number of certificates issued...	...	...	...

TABLE XIII.

Table showing for comparison the food stuffs condemned during the years 1909 to 1934:—

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1909	...	...	90	14	3	8
1910	...	...	137	6	2	25
1911	...	...	115	4	0	25
1912	...	...	96	15	3	25
1913	...	...	99	15	1	5
1914	...	...	53	11	0	19
1915	...	...	22	18	1	4
1916	...	...	28	4	3	25
1917	...	...	586	7	2	8
1918	...	...	538	9	0	7
1919	...	...	79	15	3	6
1920	...	...	324	1	0	4
1921	...	...	91	8	3	22
1922	...	...	30	8	0	10
1923	...	...	26	9	1	22
1924	...	...	80	5	0	27
1925	...	...	158	0	2	19
1926	...	...	90	10	2	15
1927	...	...	58	2	3	24
1928	...	...	129	15	3	18
1929	97	12	0	4
1930	136	18	2	27
1931	136	0	2	9
1932	230	4	1	26
1933	80	2	1	26
1934	118	2	2	5

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